



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 147

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2001

No. 119

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 13, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVEN C. LATOURETTE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: The Lord is my light and my salvation whom should I fear!

Lord God, Your light has come into this world. Your revelation guides this Nation still.

In the very beginning You separated out the light from the darkness. Perhaps this is exactly what You want us to do on this new day.

Remove from us the darkness of fear and fantasy, projection and prejudice, blinding anger, and confusion. Help us to be realistic and unafraid to walk in the light of day, returning to ordinary tasks which make this Nation vibrant and strong.

As so many dead are laid to rest we must memorialize their ordinary innocence, their daily hopes and responsibilities as well as their love. Assist with Your grace the noble task of grieving families, medical, counseling and search teams in their untiring work of compassion.

May prayer in Your spirit enlighten the Members of this Congress so they may be sound and unified in purpose. Make them Your instruments to stabilize this Nation and bring about last-

ing peace so all Americans here and abroad, with our friends around the world, may live in the freedom of expression of faith, hope and love, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McNULTY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ON RECENT U.S. TRAGEDY

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a new day and a new dawn in America, and how lucky I am to be an American citizen.

Watching the TV in the morning is very, very difficult because we see families looking for loved ones and we see people searching for answers and clues to this devastating tragedy.

Whoever did this may have taken a bite out of the big apple, but they are rotten to the core for inflicting the damage on innocent people.

We will see the opening, hopefully soon, of the financial markets, and we pray people are not only sensible but

reasonable and understand that there should be no egregious trading on the backs of this disaster.

When the airlines open today, we ask for calm and reasonableness as people approach those who work in our airports.

We also ask each and every citizen living in communities throughout this country to take a moment to salute the police officers, the firefighters, the military personnel who don the uniforms of service to this country, to this Nation, and to our communities to protect and provide for us. Oftentimes we are not thankful enough for those who risk their lives because we are simply usually inconvenienced at the red or blue lights we see in our rear-view mirrors. We do not thank them enough until we need them, until we call 911, and then we desperately ask for their help. Society requires us to be bigger and better than that.

I hear some of our Members complaining about not being briefed enough, not being informed enough about what has happened. I do not want a briefing, I say to my colleagues. I want those people who need to pursue this tragedy with vigor to not interrupt their investigation to brief us now. We have a chance to be Monday morning quarterbacks, we have a chance to review what has happened, but the most important thing now is answers for families and answers to who created this problem and staying resolved as a Nation that we are bigger and better than they are.

Let us not target citizens needlessly who may be related by ethnicity or religion. Let us focus on those perpetrators who inflicted this damage and this devastation to our country. We are a bigger and better place than anywhere else in the world. And in these critical hours, it is more important than ever to prove it, to show the world who we are as people, and to make certain while we talk about acts of war and

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H5593

treason and treachery that we focus our full, complete attention on those who inflicted this pain and damage.

We are a proud Nation and we are great Americans, and in this hour of need let us rise above the din of acrimony and pray to the Lord for strength and make certain that in this hour we help our fellow man more than ever before.

INTELLIGENCE NETWORK A WASTE OF CONGRESS' FUNDING

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the Berlin Wall, the Soviet Union, the invasion of Kuwait, the Oklahoma City bombing, Pan Am 103, our World Trade Center, two times, now the Pentagon, and on and on. Let us tell it like it is: America gives \$60 billion a year to the FBI and CIA for intelligence, and the truth is we learned of every one of these tragedies from Fox News and CNN.

Tell me, after all these years, you mean to tell me our intelligence network cannot locate and infiltrate Osama bin Laden's organization? Tell me, Congress, when are we going to tell Afghanistan, when are we going to tell Iran that if they are housing bin Laden we will declare war against them?

The truth is we have an intelligence network that is so dumb they could throw themselves at the ground and miss, and Congress keeps throwing money down a black hole.

I yield back the fact that this is another tragedy that could have been prevented, that everybody knew was coming, and it will not be the last.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE SENSE OF TERRORIST ATTACK

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, words cannot begin to express the emotions that Americans all across this country are experiencing after Tuesday's events. We are all grief stricken. We are stunned. We are amazed. We are angry. And amongst these emotions, we are just simply trying to make sense of it all.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I stand here to say that it is impossible to make sense of it all. It is impossible to make sense of the loss; possibly in the tens of thousands of Americans have lost their lives in these recent terrorist attacks. Innocent civilians, military officers, men and women not fighting a war but innocent mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, who were only going about their daily routine.

I would like to reiterate the words expressed by Leonard Pitts, a columnist for the Miami Herald, who is

also trying to make sense of these recent events, and I quote: "Did you want us to respect your cause? You just damned Your cause. Did you want us to fear you? You just steeled our resolve. Did you want to tear us apart? You just brought us together."

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are a united Nation, a united country, the United States, today, tomorrow, and forever, and we will overcome.

AMERICANS SHOULD NOT TURN ANGER AGAINST ONE ANOTHER

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, this is a time for Americans to stand together through our grief and our frustration and even our anger. But I wanted to come down here this morning to say how important it is that we do not turn our anger on one another.

We are beginning to hear some disturbing reports of acts of bigotry against people who are perceived to be or who are Arab Americans or people who are wearing turbans; of angry mobs, angry crowds coming to a mosque; a person wearing a turban being thrown off a train. It is only a victory for those who would perpetrate acts of terrorism against us if we begin to turn against one another.

There are millions of Arab Americans who contribute, who died in the explosions and the attack and who are mourning, along with all the rest of Americans. We cannot as a Nation allow our grief to turn into acts of violence or acts of bigotry against one another.

I would just urge that we hold hands, that we stand firmly together to oppose this terrorism, that we stand with our allies around the world, and that we look to embracing each other as Americans to fight this enemy.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO COLLEAGUES REGARDING ACTIONS THEY CAN TAKE

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make some announcements to our colleagues.

First of all, our colleagues can call my office today to cosponsor a Declaration of War Resolution that I have prepared which will be introduced within the next several days. This Declaration of War gives the White House the authority and the ability to declare to specific terrorist groups that in fact we are at war with.

Number two, our colleagues can call my office and cosponsor a joint resolution creating a joint task force between the U.S. and Russia to combat terrorism. This comes about because of communications I have received from

the Russian Duma offering to work with us. The Russians have the same threat that we do, and this is an opportunity for us to work together.

Number three, our colleagues can join next week in State Farm's announcement of several hundreds of thousands of dollars going to the Police and Fire Foundation to benefit the families of those police and firefighters who are currently missing in New York.

And, number four, our colleagues can join the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and I as we announce next week the creation of a multimillion dollar fund to support the Police and Firefighters Hero Scholarship Fund in New York so that we can provide for full college scholarships for every son and daughter of every police officer and firefighter in New York City who is determined to have been killed in this terrible tragedy.

I urge my colleagues to join with us in these efforts.

CONDOLENCES TO FAMILIES OF VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACK

(Mr. PASTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, this morning, again, I extend my condolences and my most heartfelt sympathies to the loved ones and families of the people that were victims in this tragic event. My prayers go out to the families that are looking with hope to find their loved ones. My gratitude continues to the men and women who are endangering their lives looking for victims. And my hope is that those that were injured will recover quickly.

It is a time of anger, a time of fear, but we need to ensure that our Constitution does not become a victim. We need to protect and ensure that we protect our civil rights. We also need to ensure that our democracy does not become a victim. We need to ensure that we protect the separation of powers. We need to ensure that the executive branch works with the Senate and the House in concert, in order that we bring about a resolution.

Our American spirit will help us overcome this great tragedy, and may God continue to bless America.

□ 1015

HEROES

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday morning, a passenger named Jeremy Glick called his wife from United Airlines Flight 93 as it flew over Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Jeremy knew he was going to die, and told his wife he wanted her to have a good life and asked her to please look after their 3-

month-old baby girl. Then Jeremy and another passenger named Thomas Burnett charged the cockpit to overcome the hijackers.

The plane crashed in a field, killing all of its passengers but no one else. It has been reported that that plane was headed for Andrews Air Force Base on a mission to take out Air Force One.

Ali Taqi, a 24-year-old firefighter from Michigan, hopped in his car Tuesday and drove all the way to New York City to see if he could help out with rescue efforts.

Tuesday morning, hundreds of firefighters, police officers, EMS workers charged into the first of the twin towers only to lose their lives when the second one was hit, and both buildings collapsed.

Mr. Speaker, every one of these people is an American hero.

Passengers on Flight 93 literally gave their lives to save others.

Nathan Hale rued the fact that he had "but one life to give for his country." None of us has more than one life to give, but the way Tuesday's heroes gave theirs and the way today's are risking theirs to search for survivors will be remembered forever.

SUPPORTING THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is important that we begin as a Nation to rebuild our lives and rebuild our spirit. September 11, 2001 was a day of infamy without comparison. But as we move forward to acknowledge and thank and praise those heroes, those firefighters and police persons, we must also embrace and collaborate and love those families.

Today I stand and ask the Nation to remember the children, children now that are left without mothers and fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers, aunts and uncles, children who are left without care. These children must be embraced by this Congress and this Nation.

We must be reminded of the necessary resources to help them build their spirits, their lives, to keep them in these very cold nights, and to be sure that they grow up knowing that this is a Nation of freedom and one that will not abandon them.

As we remember our children, remember they come in all races, colors, creeds and religions. Let us stand away from accusing and threatening different ethnic groups that we may think are involved. Let us stand for what is right and let us find the facts. Let us stamp out terrorism. Let us know what is right. Let us not attack and forget the Constitution and what this Nation was built upon.

Mr. Speaker, I expect to offer a resolution that will deal with our children, focus on them, and help us help them

by making sure that we have both the resources and the infrastructure to deal now with lonely children left all over this country because their parents have not returned home. Heroes that they may be, but they have not come home to these children.

This Nation has higher angels and it is now time for those higher angels to take the realm of government, to fight to stamp out terrorism, but never forget our people. For this is the land of the brave and the free.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT EVERY CITIZEN IS ENCOURAGED TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider in the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 225) expressing the sense of the Congress that, as a symbol of solidarity following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every United States citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States; that the concurrent resolution be considered as read for amendment; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to final adoption without intervening motion, except 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by myself and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) or a designee, and one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the unanimous consent request just agreed to, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 225) expressing the sense of the Congress that, as a symbol of solidarity following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every United States citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of H. Con. Res. 225 is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 225

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and destroyed four commercial aircraft, crashing two of them into the World Trade Center in New York City, and crashing another aircraft into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.; and

Whereas thousands of innocent people were killed and injured as a result of those attacks, including the passengers and crew of the four aircraft, workers and visitors in the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, rescue workers, and bystanders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, United States citizens should join together to defend and honor the Nation and its symbols of strength; and

(2) for a period of 30 days after the date on which this resolution is agreed to, each United States citizen and every community in the Nation is encouraged to display the flag of the United States at homes, places of work and business, public buildings, and places of worship to remember those individuals who have been lost and to show the solidarity, resolve, and strength of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON).

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a very heavy heart that I ask this resolution be brought today to the House floor.

No one will ever forget what happened to this great country on September 11, 2001. As a Nation, we speak with one loud, strong and determined voice in solidarity. We must rise up from this horrific act and rally together as Americans, regardless of race, creed or religion. I can think of no better rallying tool to demonstrate that unity than the American flag.

The American flag has long been a symbol of freedom for our country, but we are well aware that this freedom has always come with a price. Be it the price paid by our soldiers who died defending the freedoms of our great Nation or those involved in this week's tragedy, the sacrifices for freedom, for democracy and for peace must never be forgotten.

For that reason, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and I have introduced this resolution, the solidarity flag resolution.

This resolution calls upon each and every American in every community throughout this great Nation to demonstrate their unity for our country by flying our flag, our most enduring and visible symbol of freedom, at home, at businesses, schools, and places of worship for 30 days. That demonstration of unity requires communities to join together at city councils and school board meetings and civic organizations and in State legislatures, to hold Old Glory high and proud, and to show the world that liberty, justice and courage live on in America.

Mr. Speaker, we have an unbreakable and unwavering and unshakable spirit in this country and we have an enduring commitment to the preservation of freedom and democracy. No act of terrorism will ever be able to break that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first let me congratulate and thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON), for pioneering this resolution. I have a special thanks to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) and to the gentleman

from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader. It is a pleasure and an honor to cosponsor this with my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is one that will have hopefully a healing power for Americans, one that asks each American to renew his or her allegiance to our country.

Every day when we come into this Chamber, we pledge allegiance to the flag. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. Of course, we are also led in a prayer by the Chaplain. This flag symbolizes so much. It has reflected so much goodness and greatness through the years, that in times of stress and sorrow we feel a special need and obligation to rally around it. That is the purpose of this resolution.

This flag was originally flown in a different form, of course, by those in the Revolution, down through the years, the War of 1812, out of which came the story of the poem, later put to music which we now sing as the Star Spangled Banner. Down through the years of the challenges and conflicts our country has sustained, our flag has flown high over this free and wonderful land. This is America. This is the history of the American flag. In this past century, we have led with this flag in fighting tyranny, not once but twice.

We now refer to those episodes as the First World War and the Second World War. Since that time, freedom has been challenged and the American flag has held the way. Consequently, it is up to us today in this very troubling, difficult time for us, as Americans, to rally around the American flag once more. If nothing else comes out of all of this sadness and turmoil, maybe, Mr. Speaker, there will be an added appreciation for young men and young women who wear the American uniform.

It is they who protect the rights and freedoms of our country and all that the American flag stands for. Our young men and young women are in various camps and posts, not just here in our country, but in far-flung parts of this world, bringing stability, bringing peace, and the American flag is leading the way.

Cicero, the great Roman orator, once said that gratitude is the greatest of all virtues, and this is an opportunity for us as Americans as we fly this flag to remember those Americans, both in New York and those who were wearing the uniform at the Pentagon, who paid such a terrible price for being Americans.

So let us show appreciation for our country, especially for those young men and women who wear the uniforms of the United States of America.

A number of years ago, the famous folk singer Johnny Cash wrote a ballad entitled the "Ragged Old Flag." I wish to repeat that today as a reminder of the history of our country and the flag that has flown so proudly over our land.

As Johnny Cash penned it, "I walked through a county courthouse square;

on a park bench an old man was sitting there. I said, your old courthouse is kinda run down. And he said, no, it will do for our little town.

"I said, your old flag pole has leaned a little bit and that's a ragged old flag you got hanging on it.

"He said, have a seat, and I sat down. "Is this the first time you have been to our little town? I said, I think it is. And he said, I don't like to brag but we're kinda proud of that old ragged flag.

"You see, we got a little hole in that flag there, when Washington took it across the Delaware.

□ 1030

And it got powder burns the night that Francis Scott Key sat watching and writing, "Say Can You See?"

And it got a bad rip in New Orleans, with Packingham and Jackson tuggin' at its seams.

And it almost fell at the Alamo beside the Texas flag, but she waved on through.

She got cut with a sword at Chancellorsville, and she got cut again at Shiloh Hill.

There was Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, and Bragg; and the South wind blew hard on that ragged old flag.

On Flanders Field in World War I, she got a big hole from a Bertha gun. She turned blood red in World War II, she hung limp and low a time or two.

She was in Korea and Vietnam. She went where she was sent by her Uncle Sam.

She waved from our ships upon the briny foam, and now they have about quit waving her back here at home.

This old flag is wearing thin, but she's in good shape for the shape she's in.

So we raise her up every morning, and we take her down every night.

We don't let her touch the ground, and we fold her up just right.

On second thought, I do like to brag, 'cause I'm mighty proud of that ragged old flag.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I have always loved that song of Johnny Cash, because it so symbolizes the importance of our American flag.

The Speaker today in our conference mentioned something that happened yesterday as he was driving along Rock Creek Parkway and saw an old veteran waving an American flag back and forth, back and forth, for hours on end because the man was there when they left to go and he was there when they returned back to the Capitol. It also reminds me of the time when my late husband Bill had just died and we were driving to the cemetery in Hillsboro and along the way was an old veteran standing on a hill with his military hat on, waving a flag. It was tattered and it was old. My children just gripped my hand and said, "Oh, Mom, look." And that so symbolized what is right and what is great about our country.

Mr. Speaker, there are no words to describe the sorrow and the heartache,

the tragedy that has rocked our Nation over the past several days. We really have been cut to the core and been left shocked and numb and grappling with one question that cannot be answered, the question that my children, who are 19 and 23, and all of my stepchildren ask me, "Why has this happened?" But I think that in spite of the despicable horror we have seen, America does remain the world's shining beacon of freedom and democracy, and that freedom lives on in our hearts and in our actions and in our most enduring symbol of all, the American flag.

Dr. Stephen Ambrose, who is, as we all know, a noted historian, once said, "In World War II, the biggest army ever assembled was not German, Russian, nor indirectly American. The biggest and greatest army ever assembled was an aroused democracy." Let each of us as an aroused citizen of this democracy show our solidarity as a Nation by flying the Stars and Stripes from every flagpole, every home, every business, and school in this great country.

Mr. Speaker, if I might paraphrase Dr. Martin Luther King: as Americans, we must let freedom ring. We must let freedom ring, from coast to coast and border to border by flying our flag and showing the rest of the world our star-spangled banner still waves, over the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the matter before us today and join with my colleagues in urging its swift passage.

Here on Thursday in the Capitol, we are busy at work doing the things that need to be done for our Nation. We are meeting with the appropriate officials in the executive branch, both intelligence, military, and law enforcement. The executive branch is doing its job so that the proper response can be taken, both in terms of the military might of our Nation and also in terms of law enforcement to find the perpetrators, those who are America's enemies and those who have supported America's enemies. Law enforcement and rescue personnel are at work.

But the American people want to do something in addition to what their government is doing. And I think actually that this important show of American solidarity will be an inspiration not just to all of us here in the United States but to people around the world, who are already in awe of the solidarity and the unity of the American people.

We are the most diverse Nation on the face of the Earth. We come, or our parents do, from every part of the world. Yet we have something in common. We become Americans through

our idealism, through our love of this country, through our dedication to liberty and the Constitution, and to our loyalty to each other. Flying the American flag is a symbol, but symbols do count.

I have actually been flying my flag at home in San Jose since Tuesday. My children went out with our flag to fly it Tuesday night, we talked on the phone, and my neighbors have done the same. So this is happening spontaneously. I think it is a wonderful thing that the Congress is recognizing the desire of the American people to step forward with a specific symbol, our wonderful flag, to show our unity today.

I would ask a further thing. Not every American has a flag handy, so let us call upon the flag makers of the country and the retailers of the country to make extra special efforts to have flags available so that Americans can take this step and make sure that every loyal, patriotic American has the opportunity to make the statement by flying their flag. I thank the author of the bill, and I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) for their leadership on this matter.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The tragic attacks on Americans took place on Tuesday, September 11, in New York and here in the Washington area at the Pentagon, the seat of the military of our country. The following evening, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP), who is chairman of the Committee on Armed Services and I, as the ranking member, went to the Pentagon for a briefing that we received from three admirals. And then we went around to the west side of the Pentagon where the crews were working, still putting out the fires and to try to find any survivors. Then the next day, in that very spot of disaster, a garrison-sized American flag was draped on the side of the Pentagon, an American flag, that said we are still here, the military of our country is still in business, and we are Americans. So I compliment those that sent that message to the world at the Pentagon of the United States.

It was during the War of 1812, Mr. Speaker, that an occurrence took place in the Baltimore harbor. At that time there were a number of British ships anchored in harbor with a good number of British troops thereon and a doctor had been taken captive by the British military and held aboard one of the ships. He was a noncombatant but they thought he was; and one of his friends, a young lawyer, rode out to the ship and asked that he be released so he could go back and tend his patients in the city of Baltimore. The British admiral said, yes, you may take your friend, but not now, not until tomorrow. And then he pointed toward Fort McHenry which guards that harbor, and he pointed to the American flag of the day. And he said, You see that flag? It will not be flying there tomorrow, but the British Union Jack will be fly-

ing, for tonight we will attack Fort McHenry and the British will take it.

All night long, this young lawyer and his doctor friend watched from the British ship while the rockets glared and the bombardment occurred over the ramparts of Fort McHenry, and from time to time they could see amidst the burst the American flag was flying. The following morning, the sun rose, the battle had ended, and the American flag still stood, for the American forces had repulsed successfully the British attack on Fort McHenry and they had won that battle.

True to his word, the British admiral did turn the doctor loose and his lawyer friend, and he went back by row boat to Baltimore. The young lawyer was so moved that he penned a poem that was later put to the music of a drinking song of the day; and that poem, written by the young lawyer named Francis Scott Key, is today the national anthem of our country. What we learned from that episode and from that poem and song tells us that we still are the grandest civilization ever known in the history of mankind, and that this American flag still flies, though we have detractors and those who would attack us.

So let us, in compliance with the suggestion and urging of this resolution, as Americans fly our flags, let us fly them for 30 days, and let children know as well as all other Americans what this country stands for, and that we shall not be daunted, that we as Americans will remain great and free.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) as well as our leaders, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), for sponsoring this resolution with us.

□ 1045

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BACA).

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we demonstrate to America that we do have the flag. I know that this weekend is very critical to many of us Mexican Americans, to Hispanics. We are going to be celebrating the 16th of September. But I think in honor of what happened, I think it would be important for all of us as we begin to celebrate the 16th of September that we carry the flag and show the flag.

I know that in my district we have Route 66, where over 80,000 people will be participating. I encouraged yesterday in a memo that each and every one who is participating display the flag. It is important that we do that, for what it stands for as a symbol.

We have got to realize that many of our veterans have fought for this coun-

try, for the freedoms that we enjoy today, and it is the symbol of that flag that was carried by many individuals who were willing to give of their lives.

Yes, it happened once again on September 11. Many individuals died. I think we have a responsibility to this country, we have a responsibility to those individuals, to demonstrate that we are a strong Nation, that we will not tolerate what happened; and we will demonstrate our unity and solidarity in carrying the flag that we are so proud of as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage everyone to display the flag. Some of us have already begun to display it in our offices, us Members and others, in our homes; and hopefully we will have the flag flown throughout the Nation.

So I support the resolution. I think it is important for all of us to do this.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Missouri for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good effort. Again, we are seeing the people in this country take the lead on this. In fact, I just talked to my district offices, and they are amazed in Houston how many people are taking their own initiative, not just here in Washington, but all across the country.

I think Congress needs to encourage that, because, again, we are all in this together, Democrats and Republicans, urban and rural, North and South. The thing that brings us together is we are Americans.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to thank our colleagues and all of us and the many, many colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have been original cosponsors of this resolution.

It is so important; and so many of our constituents around the country have asked us what can we do, what can we do to show our unity and to show our strength of purpose, other than to give blood, for example, or to work or volunteer in search and rescue missions.

We have said that flying the flag, our great and unwavering symbol of freedom, would be something that all of us could do together. It is for that reason that we sponsored this resolution. It is something that the American people all understand.

So that we might honor those brave souls who lost their lives in New York, at the Pentagon or in the fields of Pennsylvania, let us honor them by flying our flags for the next 30 days from every village, from every school, from every home across this great Nation.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con Res. 225 a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that, as a symbol of solidarity following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States.

It's vital that our nation be united as never before as we emerge from these terrible events. The symbol of our unity is our flag. I urge every business and home to raise their flags high in support of the victims and their families of this atrocity. By doing so, each of us will send a signal to the world that as a nation we will not be deterred by the vicious attack, and we will move through this together strengthening each other.

I thank the sponsors of this resolution.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution encouraging our citizens and communities to show their support for the victims of our most recent and most vicious national tragedy by displaying our Nation's most recognizable symbol of freedom, the American flag.

The terrorist attack earlier this week has brought us together as a nation. From the smallest communities in our country to our nation's largest cities, Americans have shown their love and respect for one another in many different ways. By giving blood and sending donations, our nation's people have once again proven why we are the greatest nation on the face of this Earth.

I am extremely proud to join the members of this legislative body in asking each of our constituents to display the American flag over the course of the next month. Our unity in flying our nation's flag at our homes, in our businesses, in our communities, and where we worship will be yet one more way to show the entire world that we are one nation, stronger than we have ever been.

The lives of all United States citizens will be greatly altered because of this national tragedy. We stand here today encouraging American flags be flown in remembrance of those whose lives were lost to show both unity and strength in our nation. Terrorists may be able to destroy airplanes and buildings, but they will never be able to destroy the spirit of the American people. God Bless America.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my grief and sorrow with the victims and the families of Tuesday's tragedies in New York, Washington and Western Pennsylvania.

As a nation, we must stand strong together to denounce these cowardly acts of War against our people, our nation, and our civilization. As a united people, we must show our colors to those with sinister hearts and minds throughout the world that we will not be deterred.

As Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, I am proud to join Minority Leader (DICK) GEPHARDT, Mrs. (JO ANN) EMERSON, and Mr. (IKE) SKELTON on this resolution urging our fellow Americans to fly the American flag for the next thirty days outside their homes, their businesses, public buildings, and places of worship. By doing so, we provide a physical tribute from coast-to-coast and around the globe in memory of those we lost and to show publicly our solidarity, resolve and strength as a Nation that these terrorist actions will not stand.

I know that ever since Tuesday morning our lives and our nation have been changed forever. And from that time forward, many Americans have asked how they can help. No matter where you live, by flying Old Glory on the Main Streets of Geneva, Illinois and Rolla, Missouri to big cities like Seattle, Washington and Miami, Florida, you will be sending a strong signal to millions of people here at

home and abroad that the red, white and blue represents freedom and democracy and those ideals will live on.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House today, the concurrent resolution is considered as having been read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 225.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1124

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes a.m.

PROVIDING FOR EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR INJURED IN CONNECTION WITH TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time, without intervention of any point of order, to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2882) to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; that the bill be considered as read for amendment; that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except; 1, one hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and rank-

ing minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees; and, 2, one motion to recommit; and that the chair may, notwithstanding the order of the previous question, postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House just agreed to, I call up the bill (H.R. 2882) to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2882 is as follows:

H.R. 2882

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXPEDITED PAYMENT FOR HEROIC PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.

Notwithstanding the limitations of subsection (b) of section 1201 or the provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of such section or section 1202 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796, 3796a), upon certification by a public agency that a public safety officer employed by such agency was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty as described in section 1201(a) of such Act in connection with the rescue or recovery efforts related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall authorize payment to qualified beneficiaries, said payment to be made not later than 30 days after receipt of such certification, benefits described under subpart 1 of part L of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.).

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the terms "catastrophic injury", "public agency", and "public safety officer" have the same meanings given such terms in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2882, the bill currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides for payments to be made within 30 days to officers and their families under the Public Safety Officers Benefits of certification of a public agency that a public safety officer was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a result of a personal injury in the line of duty of rescue or recovery efforts related to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

The Public Safety Officer's Benefit Act provides benefits to public safety officers and their families for injury or death on duty. The program was established in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. The program provides a lump sum benefit to survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death and disability was the direct and proximate result of traumatic injuries sustained in the line of duty. The current lump sum payment is approximately \$175,000 in the case of death. The program offers aid and allows for such sums as may be necessary.

The purpose of this resolution is simple and clearly warranted: that is, to provide swift aid and comfort to the survivors of the public safety officers who perished in the wake of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City. Their loss and the loss incurred by the New York City fire and police departments is unfathomable.

The bravery exhibited by these men and women was of the greatest magnitude, and was the embodiment of noble service to our Nation and to the citizens of this country.

One wonders where these firefighters and police officers mustered the strength and courage to withstand dozens of stories to battle the raging fire above, all along the way directing and calming thousands of people desperately trying to flee the deadly danger above.

In the towers and on the ground, New York City public safety officers were unflinching in carrying out their mission of saving and protecting thousands of people who now owe their lives to these devoted officers. Because of their dedication to duty, many officers made the ultimate sacrifice for their fellow citizens. May God bless their souls and their families. They will never be forgotten, and their heroism will always be cherished by a grateful Nation, State, and city.

Having said this, let me express my concern that paperwork might result in the delay in the payment of these benefits to families who desperately need the incomes now that a breadwinner is no longer with them.

State law usually governs how a person who is missing is declared dead. This is not done by Federal law. The legislation before us today, as well as the law that has been on the books for over 30 years, requires an appropriate certification of death.

□ 1130

Let me urge the Governor and legislature of the State of New York that if

there does need to be an amendment to the law to allow for appropriate certification, including but not limited to the issuance of an official death certificate, to take prompt action so that these certifications can be made and the payments issued to the families of the police officers and firefighters who perished in the line of duty.

This concern, however, for me, is not limited just to this bill, because there are literally thousands of people who are missing in the fire and collapse of the World Trade Center whose families will be waiting for insurance proceeds even though they are not police officers and firefighters; and there the same type of certification is needed so that the payments can be made to the beneficiaries under those policies. I would certainly hope that the law would be able to respond to this tragedy so that these payments can be made promptly rather than having months or perhaps even years of litigation before a certificate issues and the payment is to be made.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I offer the thanks of our city to the many Members of the House, particularly the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, who has spoken so eloquently. Many of us just returned this morning and more than a few of my constituents commented how heartening and reassuring it was to see Members come to the well yesterday for hours talking about their expressions of sympathy and support.

My colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), and I late last night visited ground zero and we saw a sight that was at once horrific and frankly heartening. We saw mounds of rubble, maybe the size of this building, that were tombs for some of the bravest New Yorkers and bravest Americans. These were men who perished, many of them my constituents. Over 100 families in just one small part of my district were where firefighters and police officers had lived.

At the same time people were furiously running downstairs to escape what was described in the newspapers as 1,000 to 2,000 degree heat, heat sufficient to melt the columns of the World Trade Center, to melt through the insulation on the beams. These firefighters were running up those stairs, as the chairman mentioned. Some of them were seen on the 80th floor. And to give my colleagues an idea of what a firefighter carries on his back and on his person when he goes into battle, it is weight akin to me. It is like carrying a human being all the way up those stairs. And they did so not because they were naive about the dangers that they faced; it is because they recognized the dangers that their fellow New Yorkers faced, and they were going to do everything possible to see them protected.

We say it at times like this, that these are true heroes because they go

to the most dangerous jobs without flinching. But to be honest, everywhere in this country, every night as we lay down our heads to sleep and we tuck our children in and we say our evening prayers and we think about what we are going to do the following day, at those very same hours there are men and women all over this country who stay up all night waiting to hear a bell go off, or a siren go off; and then they run to help us. They do not know us.

To see these men now at this site that are digging through this rubble, they are looking for their best friends, looking for their brothers, looking for their fathers in some cases. We lost one of the highest-ranking fire officials in the city. We lost a priest who serviced the men in the fire department when a body fell on him from stories above. These are people who every day do these things on our behalf. Their families send them off to work hoping that they will see them when they come back, and they do incredible work.

Well, now, in New York City, we have over 300 families, by last count, who are not going to see their husbands, their fathers, their children again; and this is a measure that I think is needed in some small way to help expedite the benefits to these families. But make no mistake, my colleagues, the worst is yet to come for those families. We have an ability now, as we must, to try to do what we can to ease the suffering, and then we will go on. Our lives will be put back together again. We will remember those horrific images.

I can say assure my colleagues of one thing, as Mayor Guiliani told us late last night, and we agree with 100 percent, and I speak for all of my New York colleagues, we are going to rebuild the city. We will be a better and stronger city, and we will be a better and stronger country. But those families have lost someone that they are not going to be able to replace. There is not a day that will go by that they will not remember that. And I also hope there is not a day that goes by that all of those survivors that got out of there, and who saw those men running up the stairs as they were running down, I hope they remember as well the great heroism.

Tonight and nights after, as we retire for the evening and as we say a little prayer for the safety and health of our families, let us also say a prayer for those men and women that look over our shoulders every day in communities large and small all throughout this community.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to totally identify myself with the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

The fact is that the firefighters, the police officers in the City of New York

have performed heroic service above and beyond any call of duty. And while Tuesday is a day which will live in infamy in this country, the fact is at the same time it showed the great spirit of New York, the great spirit of America, and the particularly great spirit of the men and women of the New York City Police Department and Fire Department. They responded in a way which is unprecedented, unparalleled, and demonstrated their true commitment to what they believe in, and that is the safety and welfare of all New Yorkers, all Americans, and all people.

I would say that their courage stands in stark contrast to the behavior of those who attacked our city in such a cowardly fashion. So I think this legislation is absolutely essential. There are many people, and all of us from New York, who know people killed. Certainly Father Judge, the chaplain, was a friend of mine, and another young man, Michael Boyle was a very good friend of mine, and I would say at this time we must commit ourselves to those men who gave their lives.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from New York, all my colleagues from New York, and my colleagues from around the country.

Mr. Speaker, first let me commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER); the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT); the Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), for the leadership displayed here in this House over the past few days and for moving this legislation so expeditiously to the floor.

I rise today to speak with a very heavy heart and a tightened throat. Our Nation has suffered a terrible blow. Yesterday, I, along with my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), as mentioned before, visited the epicenter, or ground zero as it has been called, of this monstrous crime. As I stood in a crater of what was once a grand and majestic building, I was looking into the heart of a criminal, of a cold thing and of an awful thing. But I also saw a picture of the American heart and of the American nature, that of the New York Police Department, Fire Department, and emergency rescue technicians.

These men, who did not and have not faltered for even one second, were and continue to fight tirelessly to find any person who may have been lost and is yet still alive. My cousin, John Moran, who I spoke of not too long ago on this floor, is one of those men.

John is an amazing man. He is a battalion chief, a lawyer, and a second generation fireman. His father, my uncle, was also a fireman. His brother Michael is a fireman. John is a wonderful husband and the father of two small children, beautiful boys. He under-

stands the risks, and he understands what he might be losing, yet he continues to put his life in harm's way to save others day in and day out.

This past Tuesday, while trying to rescue others at ground zero, my cousin became one of the missing. He was one of more than 300 firemen and police officers and technicians to die or go missing that day. We have also lost Reverend Michael Judge, a personal friend of mine, who was the chaplain of the fire department; Chief of the New York Fire Department's Special Operations Command, who was my cousin's immediate superior, Ray Downey; Bill Feehan, first deputy commissioner of the fire department, a wonderful man; and Peter Ganci, chief of the New York City Fire Department.

In Woodside, the area I represent, we lost two firefighters on Father's Day from Rescue Company 4, and we add to that people who are missing, seven individuals, some of whom are my friends: Captain Brian Hickey, Lieutenant Kevin Dowdell, Lieutenant Terrance Farrell, Firefighter Peter Nelson, Firefighter Peter Brennan, Firefighter William Mahoney, Firefighter Durell Persall. Rescues 1, 2, 3, and 5 also sustained casualties. I also have friends who are missing: Firefighter Michael Dee. My understanding is that Firefighter Mike Weinberg from my neighborhood has been found. Another friend, from the Rockaways, Walter Heinz, is also missing.

The Bible says, "Be brave, my child; the Lord of heaven and earth grant you joy in place of this sorrow of yours." And so this is our solace. But I ask all Americans to honor those whose bravery, so great, cost them all their earthly pleasures by caring for those they leave behind.

This bill provides an expedited payment of \$151,000 to the families of the brave men and women who lost their lives in the line of duty. It is one small way that we can help families cope with this tragic loss, by providing families with the financial assistance to pay for colleges, to continue paying their mortgages and to continue onward.

Let us create a legacy for those brave men and women. We have suffered tremendously in New York City. We have not only the loss of firefighters and police officers and technicians, but the loss of life itself of so many of our constituents and citizens. This is the least we can do for those who served. While men and women were screaming to get out of the building, these men and women were rushing into the building to try to save lives.

Yesterday, the Governor of New York asked a fireman why he would risk his life, and the firefighter told him, "What else do you expect? I'm a New Yorker." God bless America, the land of the free, and the home of the bravest and the finest.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. My colleagues, we have experienced this week some of the darkest moments in our Nation's history, and yet in the midst of this horrible and unspeakable loss that our Nation suffered, thousands of brave men and women stepped forward risking, and indeed sacrificing, their own lives to rescue and save their fellow Americans.

The stories we have heard from our colleagues today are only the beginning. Thousands and thousands of families are suffering, not knowing. This is just the beginning.

□ 1145

So today, colleagues, we have the opportunity to offer one small gesture of thanks, to let the families of the firefighters, police officers, and rescue workers who gave their lives know that the American people and the United States Congress are profoundly grateful for their sacrifice.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is on his way to the Capitol, had this horror occur in his district in New York City. He has introduced this legislation to provide for the expedited payments of benefits for public safety officers who were killed or suffered catastrophic injuries in the line of duty while responding to the terrorist attacks of September 11. It is simply unconscionable that the families of men and women who gave so much at such a difficult and horrific time should now have to struggle to receive government benefits that are so obviously due.

Even as we mourn and grieve today, we must appreciate that Americans did not hide, nor did they cower in the face of adversity and brutal assault. Rather, we banded together and worked feverishly to save every life that could be saved. While thousands of Americans donated blood and food and shelter to the victims of these attacks, no Americans gave more than the public safety officers who this legislation would benefit.

In the face of the unthinkable, there is only so much that we can do to thank these noble citizens. This legislation is only a start and cannot compare to the loss of life for their families, but it is an important one. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation honoring our Nation's bravest heroes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a profound sense of humility, first and foremost, to offer my condolences and prayers to our colleague and above all our friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) and to offer our love to the gentleman and his family.

Mr. Speaker, in my district we have lost, too, many firefighters. I have spoken with the families, and the last thing in the world they have need to worry about right now is their finances. This legislation is vital to

them at this dark hour of their lives. They should not be worried about red tape or bureaucracy or paperwork.

I believe it brings great honor on this House that Republicans and Democrats, from New York to California, would rise together to do the right thing by these families who have suffered so deeply, and to express our commitment to them by passing this bill and by continuing to pray for all of them.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), for expediting this legislation and bringing it to the floor so quickly.

As we all know, on Tuesday morning we witnessed the greatest assault on the Nation in our history. But since then, we have also seen examples of some of the greatest bravery and some of the most compassionate people that we have seen also in the history of our great country.

With this legislation, we begin the process that we will be involved in as a Congress in participating in the healing that must take place both for the city of New York and for the people who live there. With this legislation, we recognize the great bravery and heroism that was displayed by the municipal officers of that city, police officers, fire officers, port authority policemen and others.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate, obviously, that we do so; and in this small way, with a small gesture, we provide some of the financial support that their families who were left behind justly deserve.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on our side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman has seventeen and one-half minutes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) for bringing this bill to the floor and join my colleagues from New York and other places in the extensions of sympathy.

Over the past few days, many of us have spoken up to commend public safety personnel across the country for their bravery, to thank them for their tireless efforts, and to offer our condolences for the loss of their colleagues. Their courage in the face of danger and ongoing struggle under the burden of great fatigue has given our Nation hope in otherwise bleak circumstances.

It indeed was a 911 emergency call. But words cannot match the sacrifices of the police, fire and rescue personnel who have paid the dearest price for their valor. We owe it to them and to their families that we provide the injury and survivor benefits promised to them, in the quickest and most efficient manner possible.

By passing this bill, we will in Congress match our words of thanks with real actions to support the men and women on the front lines of their struggle.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this bill without delay.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), the head of the Law Enforcement Caucus here in Congress.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to expedite the benefits for the public safety officers who were killed or injured as a result of the horrific events of September 11. I commend the members of the Committee on the Judiciary, the chairman and the ranking member on this side for bringing this legislation forward.

As the founder and the co-chair of the Law Enforcement Caucus, we are constantly reminded, and having been a police officer, I have witnessed the hard work and dedication and sacrifice of our Nation's public safety officers that they take in day in and day out to make this world safer.

Mr. Speaker, every time we have a bill on the floor, we hear the old cliché about how they put their lives on the line every day for us. Unfortunately, that is true.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, and every day since then, we have witnessed, whether through watching the buildings collapse or just seeing the news coverage, we witness the dedication and courage of the public safety officers and emergency medical responders who responded to the emergencies in New York and northern Virginia and Pennsylvania, wherever it may be.

We in the Law Enforcement Caucus, since I have been here, have been fighting to make sure that there are survivors' benefits, education benefits. We regret that today we have to stand here and try to expedite benefits for hundreds of those public safety officers who gave their lives to try to assist all those people who were in need of maybe just a helping hand or a friendly face as they struggled to get out of the danger they were in.

By expediting these benefits we in Congress, we in the Law Enforcement Caucus, remind the people throughout this great Nation of the work and dedication and courage of public safety officers, but also during their time of need as they are each and every day for us in our time of need, that we stand ready to assist them.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) for bringing this bill to the floor, and I hope everyone in this Caucus and Congress supports this legislation.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very strong support

of this legislation which will seek to ease a small part of the intolerable burden which has been placed on families of public safety officers who have been lost or injured in their heroic efforts to rescue the victims of Tuesday's attacks.

Currently the Department of Justice provides a one-time payment benefit of \$100,000 to these families. However, the paperwork involved in processing them can be complicated and unnecessarily time-consuming involving months of delays. As unbelievable as it may sound, in order to be approved, the victims' families are required to provide autopsy reports and proof that he or she did not suffer from a preexisting injury that may have contributed to their death.

When this legislation is passed, the families of these victims will not have to endure this heart-wrenching process. Instead, once the Federal Government has certified that the public safety officer has gone down in the line of duty, the victim's family will automatically receive their benefit. There will be no bureaucratic or unnecessary delays in this process.

In Arlington County, I am proud to say that countless numbers of people have assisted in the Herculean effort to rescue the victims of the Pentagon disaster. When I called to ask for a specific number of officers injured in the line of duty, I was told those figures were not available because of the outpouring of assistance. Officers from all over the area have been rushing to help without bothering to sign in or be accounted for.

By passing this legislation today, we will help ensure that victims' families will not have to needlessly suffer should the very worst happen.

Mr. Speaker, more public safety officers were lost in the attack on the United States Tuesday than any other single event in modern history. Expediting assistance is one small way we can help families cope with this loss and take advantage of this benefit without undue burden or delays. Without question, more needs to be done in response to Tuesday's cataclysmic events, but this is a good first step in helping some of the victims' families; and I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this legislation.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a New Yorker, but what happened at the World Trade Center in New York could have happened anywhere in the country, because terrorism knows no boundaries. It could have happened in Milwaukee or San Francisco or Atlanta or anywhere else.

Americans throughout our land, as well as people around the world, witnessed in horror what unfolded on Tuesday morning. First one building was hit, then a second building was hit, then both of the buildings collapsed, and there were hundreds or thousands of people who were in them.

But over and above everything, the public safety officers in New York, the firefighters and the police officers, were unflinching in doing their duty, which was to try to save lives and to protect property. Over 200 of them are now reported as missing and presumed dead. We could be talking about the Milwaukee police and fire department or San Francisco police and fire department or the police and fire department of any community in the country, but New York was the city that was hit.

It is our responsibility to make sure that the families of the fallen receive the benefits that the Federal Government has extended to them for over 30 years as quickly and as promptly as possible. They will suffer enough pain with the loss of their loved ones. They should not be financially strapped because paperwork does not get done quickly.

This bill is the right thing to do. It is the right thing to do for New York today, and it would be the right thing to do for public safety officers who perish in large numbers as a result of a tragedy anywhere else in the country at any time in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my thanks to the chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), and all of the Members of this body who have demonstrated their support, and to all of their constituents throughout this country who have been deluging New Yorkers with their demonstrations of support. The stand we take here on behalf of firefighters is done so on behalf of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the sponsor of the bill, for the purpose of allocating time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER). I have just returned from spending time with my fellow New Yorkers to introduce this legislation.

I must say, when I was going up to New York from Washington, going up by train, usually the first thing I see 20 miles away is the World Trade Center, the twin towers, and it gives me a good feeling, like a welcome home. This week, going up on the train from 20 miles away, no twin towers, no World Trade Center, only a huge plume of smoke stretching down the Jersey shore, and my guts felt like they were being torn out.

□ 1200

I take no pride in introducing this legislation, and if ever there were a bill

I drafted I wish were not needed, this would be it.

Like so many Americans, I wait to hear from friends and colleagues who were in lower Manhattan when tragedy struck early Tuesday morning. With each passing hour, hope wanes; and we cannot help but feel more empty inside.

But through all of this death and destruction, there are some glimmers of hope. All across this country, men, women and children are coming together, to volunteer their services, to donate supplies, and to donate their blood, and even in many countries abroad. Even more moving are the numerous accounts witnesses have relayed of the heroic and fearless actions of the region's firefighters and police officers as they rushed up to the inferno that the World Trade Center had become as thousands of civilians rushed out. Putting the safety and well-being of others well above their own, public safety officers performed the most courageous acts; but, sadly, probably about 300 New York City firefighters and EMS workers and EMT volunteers and people paid with their lives as well as 60 or 70 New York City and Port Authority police officers.

According to the International Association of Firefighters, more public safety officers were lost in this attack on the United States than any other single event in modern history. In New York City, we normally lose four to five firefighters in a year. On one day, on Tuesday, we lost about 300.

When a public safety officer dies in the line of duty, his or her family receives a one-time benefit payment. The paperwork involved, unfortunately, is often long, arduous and time consuming. Just as our public safety officers stand up for us, we must now stand up for them in this time of tragedy. This legislation directs the Department of Justice to expedite the payment process for the families of those affected by Tuesday's events. Expediting assistance is one small way we can help families cope with this tragic loss and take advantage of this important benefit without undue burdens or delays. Of course, much more needs to be done in response to Tuesday's events. I stand ready to work with all of my colleagues to address this crisis in a timely and comprehensive manner.

I urge all my colleagues to vote for this legislation as the first step. We will take other steps. This country will make the criminals who committed this act of war against the United States and against civilization rue the day they were born. But this is our first step. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

(Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge all of my colleagues to join

us in taking this step that Members of Congress can take. There are a lot of things we cannot do. I am proud of the fact that so many Americans have responded in doing the things that they can do. They can give blood, and they are giving blood from all over the country. You can do that.

There are some things that we can do in Congress without having additional information, without a great deal of planning. We can make it easier for those who have paid the supreme price, for the families of those who have paid the supreme price, to at least know certain things are taken care of while they contend with their own grieving.

The stories are numerous of eyewitness accounts. One that stands out in my mind most is the one, and I have been riveted to the television and heard many of them, the account of the young man on the 85th floor who came down the steps. He said that the biggest difficulty they encountered was at the 34th floor when they encountered firemen who were coming up and who were so exhausted because of the gear they were carrying until one of them almost passed out. They stopped to help the firemen. They were going out. And I think that those who gave those accounts got out safely, but I am certain that the firemen they encountered are among those firemen who perished there.

That kind of heroism, we should all salute and support by taking the steps that we can take here in Congress to make life as easy as possible for their families.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, in what may very well be remembered as our Nation's most deplorable tragedy, our American family has stood firm. Amid the carnage and the destruction, amongst the pain and the anguish, our public safety officers performed their duties the way no fictional hero in Hollywood could dare imagine. Our police officers and firefighters, EMTs, along with countless other Americans in support roles are always there for us. Let us make sure that we, as their family, are there for them. Fire officials have said that over 300 firefighters are currently missing or dead. Dozens of police officers and other emergency workers are still unaccounted for. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has said it has lost so many employees.

To my buddies in the New York fire department and to my friends in the New York police department, we share in your grief. God only knows what else we will hear in the days ahead. God only knows how many children will arrive home only to discover that their brave mother or father has perished while serving their country. Let us make sure that these families are served by us, not only with our undying admiration and appreciation but also with our tangible support.

I implore my colleagues to support the gentleman from New York's bill. Payment to the families of public safety officers lost in the line of duty, our first defenders, should be mandatory. Now is not the time for long and time-consuming paperwork. Now is not the time for these families in their time of crisis and need to worry about their finances. Let us do right by our American family. Let us ensure that the Public Safety Officer Program operates effectively and efficiently.

On behalf of all of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you to all of those who have served on this most solemn of tragedies. We are with you. We are with America, our family.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by again thanking the gentleman from Wisconsin for helping to expedite this bill so that it is before us today and hopefully will pass this body and the other body also today. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I want to make clear, I want to emphasize that this legislation, one of the good points about it is that it makes the funds that are necessary available immediately as an entitlement not subject to appropriations, so we do not have to worry about the appropriation process.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, I want to express my confidence that the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury will join the Congress in treating the families of these heroic public servants, these heroic police officers, fire officers and emergency medical technicians and so forth, in treating their families with the respect they are due from a grateful Nation and will speed the help that they need and deserve as quickly and as painlessly as possible.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, let me again simply say that I regret that I was not on the floor yesterday to speak or vote on the resolution. I was up in New York in my district which includes the World Trade Center dealing with some of the problems, some of the people, and touring the site. It is a gut-wrenching site. But let me express my confidence that New York and the United States will recover from this. We are a resilient people. We will recover from this. We will build anew. The terrorists who did this, the nations behind them, will pay a heavy price, and this act of war will not go unpunished. And we will wage war until this scourge of terrorism is eradicated from the face of our planet.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill. I thank the body.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) for recognizing this paperwork problem and drafting legislation to cut the red tape and to make

sure that these payments are made to the appropriate beneficiaries in the earliest possible manner.

Let me tell the Justice and Treasury Departments that if I hear of any delay in expediting these payments, I am going to be all over their back just as the gentleman from New York and other Members of this House will be on their back as well. This has to be a priority, and this Congress is stating that this has to be a priority through the passage of this bill today.

I am very pleased to support the efforts of the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER). And I am supporting it because I am an American and because this is the right thing to do.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the utmost support of H.R. 2882. This legislation is designed to assure expedited payments of benefits to public safety officers who were killed or suffered injuries in the line of duty while responding to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

It is centrally important that this nation proceed hand in hand with the rule of law while confronting this catastrophe. We must assure, above all else, that our actions are not those of a vengeful nation. Instead, we must act with the conviction and certainty that the laws created under our Constitution allow.

In order to accomplish this goal, we must make sure that we pay adequate attention to the human issues involved in this tragedy. By assuring that the officers whom we have praised for their selflessness and contributions to stability receive the benefits they deserve in the most expeditious manner possible, we demonstrate our deep gratitude for their efforts.

The legislature respects the rule of law by facilitating the civility of the Federal government toward those citizens we rely on in times of crisis. H.R. 2882 also pays homage to the legacies of those fallen public safety officers by making it easier for their spouses and family members to collect the benefits they are entitled to.

Many of the brave men and women who were first to respond to the events at the World Trade Center are no longer here to witness the cheers of citizens urging service personnel on to find their friends and loved ones. They are not among us to hear the pronouncements and salutations world leaders have provided recognizing their supreme sacrifice. This legislation ensures that these statements are not empty gestures. It places the priority of these fallen citizens—to provide safety and security for their families and friends—at the forefront of our remembrance.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this legislation, and I am proud that this Congress has chosen to move so quickly to assure these families receive the support they deserve.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2882, the Public Safety Officer Benefit Bill.

Several hundred fire, police and rescue personnel lost their lives on Tuesday, September 11th simply doing their jobs: protecting the lives of New Yorkers. This legislation, today, will enable us to provide the families of these heroes with some small compensation for the loss of their loved one. While we can never give them back the sister, or husband or

brother or son that they lost, at least we can spare them the indignity of having to produce mountains of paperwork in order to obtain this benefit.

Today's bill is an excellent improvement to current law and I would urge my colleagues to wholeheartedly support it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker I rise today in full support of H.R. 2882 expediting payments to the families of the brave public safety officers killed or injured in the line of duty during the heinous acts of terrorism against the United States which occurred on September 11, 2001. Our nation owes these heroic men and women our deepest gratitude and we extend to their families our sincerest and heartfelt sorrow for their loss. As our Nation stoically comes to grips with the shocking enormity of these attacks, our brave public safety officers remain on the front line of the massive search and rescue efforts underway. They are leading the tireless search for our fellow citizens and for their fallen comrades. At this time of national tragedy, let us acknowledge the ongoing sacrifices that our Nation's brave public safety officers continue to selflessly endure in the name of freedom and humanity. And may the ultimate sacrifice of their comrades never be forgotten. We pray for the safety of our public safety officers and the safe return of their fellow officers who remain missing. I urge my colleagues to fully support this bill.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important legislation that will provide much needed assistance to the brave men and women who have been leading our search and rescue efforts.

The tragic violence of two days ago has been a test of our resolve and our determination as a nation. We have more than met this test—we have passed it with flying colors, showing our enemies that we will not succumb to their messages of hatred, of violence, and of fear. All across America, we have witnessed proud displays of patriotism, courage, and compassion at prayer vigils and blood drives, through words of encouragement and individual acts of heroism.

No one has displayed this incredible bravery and selflessness like the fire, rescue, and police personnel that have put their lives on the line in the hopes of saving those who were the victims of these heinous attacks. From all corners of our great nation, volunteers are pouring into Western Pennsylvania, New York City, and Arlington, Virginia to aid their fellow public safety workers and to keep the rescue efforts going around the clock. Regrettably, many of these same men and women are among the lists of those that we have lost or that are missing. Our hearts go out to their families, who have made a tremendous sacrifice so that others might live.

Mr. Speaker, we can and should do all that we can to provide aid and comfort to these heroes and to the families that have suffered loss in the line of duty. H.R. 2882 is the very least we can do for them. It will expedite payments for those that are killed or suffered a catastrophic illness as a result of their actions here. It cannot replace the father, son, or husband that is killed; it cannot mend the extraordinary physical and mental harm they endure; but it can ease at least one aspect of this horrible experience.

Our first responders are our front line defense to violence on our shores. These brave men and women have made us all proud and

lifted our hearts during this trying time. Their heroic acts remind us that the soul of America is vibrant and strong. I am proud to do my part to support them today. I urge my colleagues to make passage of this legislation unanimous.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution offered by the gentleman of New York, Mr. NADLER.

As this week's horrific events unfolded, I watched brave firefighters, law enforcement and rescue personnel risking their lives to save others.

I watched hospitals prepare for the wounded and our armed forces go on high alert.

I watched a stricken nation respond by rushing to donate blood and volunteer their time to help the injured. These are acts of honor and bravery that no barbaric act of violence can penetrate.

Unfortunately, many of our brave rescue personnel perished in the line of duty.

My condolences and prayers go out to the families for the loss of their loved ones.

To those people, let me say I've witnessed firsthand how individuals come together in a moment of crisis, and I can assure you the country will be there for you in your time of need.

That is why I urge members to support this important resolution and help families cope with their tragic loss, and take advantage of the Federal Public Safety Officer Benefit program without delay.

These families deserve no less in their time of grief.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill, H.R. 2882.

The Nation's first responders—the firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and police—are the first to arrive at the scene, and the last to leave.

As the Nation mourns the deaths of hundreds, and probably thousands, of our fellow citizens, as we take stock of the destruction caused by Tuesday's terrorist attacks, we should also pause for a moment to reflect on the brave men and women who put their lives on the line every day, in every small town and suburb and big city across the country.

In passing H.R. 2882, we help ease the burden the families of these fallen heroes deserve. These brave men and women gave their lives in the line of duty in one of the most tragic events in our Nation's history. It has been reported that over 250 New York firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and police officers may have perished at the World Trade Center.

We cannot bring these people back, but we can ensure that those who survive them do not have to endure excessive paperwork to receive the benefits they deserve through the selflessness and sacrifice of their loved ones.

Many people would not be alive today if it were not for the bravery and sacrifice of these first responders. In one of the country's darkest hours, they kept faith with their colleagues, with those in need, with their country, and for that they paid the ultimate price. We have an obligation to ensure that their families get the support they need, and quickly, so that they can pick up the threads of their lives.

The Nation's first responders represent the very best of America, and we owe them and their families a debt of profound gratitude. Passing H.R. 2882 is the least we can do to bring some comfort to the families of these

fallen heroes. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the bill is considered read for amendment, and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 339]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss

Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost

Galleghy
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)

Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha

Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw

Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skeltton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Petri
Tancred
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traffant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—17

Conyers
Davis (IL)
Fossella
Kelly
Kilpatrick
Largent

Lipinski
Maloney (NY)
McKeon
Meeks (NY)
Ortiz
Rangel

Royce
Saxton
Taylor (NC)
Watt (NC)
Young (AK)

□ 1236

Mr. BECERRA and Mr. STARK changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for the vote on H.R.

2882. Had I been able to return from the Pentagon, I would have voted in strong support for H.R. 2882, to expedite relief for the families of law enforcement officers lost in this terrible tragedy.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 339 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

YES VOTE ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 61, CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

(Mr. CROWLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall 338, which occurred on September 12, 2001, unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond my control, I was unable to be here to vote on this important resolution. I would like to take this opportunity to state for the RECORD that had I been here, I would have voted "yea" on House Joint Resolution 61, condemning the cowardly terrorist attacks which took place on September 11.

I spent part of yesterday visiting the rescue operation team at the World Trade Center in their attempt to find more survivors within the rubble. I still find it difficult to recount the horrors that I witnessed, but I assure my colleagues that what I saw is unprecedented in the history of our country. It reaffirms my faith, though, in America and in this Congress that has moved so quickly, with such force and unity, to condemn these attacks and has guaranteed the support of the people of the United States for New York City, for Washington, D.C., and for all the victims of this vicious, vicious attack.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1333

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELIEF ACT OF 2001

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2884) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001; that the

bill be considered as read for amendment; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member, or his designee, and one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I certainly shall not object, I rise just simply to thank the chairman for providing this procedure which will provide us with some additional time on this particular bill. I thank the chairman for that.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the bill (H.R. 2884) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2884 is as follows:

H.R. 2884

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Victims of Terrorism Relief Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. INCOME TAXES OF VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 692 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to income taxes of members of Armed Forces on death) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS DYING AS A RESULT OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, TERRORIST ATTACKS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any individual who dies as a result of wounds or injury incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, any tax imposed by this subtitle shall not apply—

"(A) with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of such individual's death, and

"(B) with respect to any prior taxable year in the period beginning with the last taxable year ending before the taxable year in which the wounds or injury were incurred.

"(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an individual whom the Secretary determines was a perpetrator of any such terrorist attack."

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 692 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 692. INCOME TAXES OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES ON DEATH AND VICTIMS OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS."

(2) The item relating to section 692 in the table of sections for part II of subchapter J of chapter 1 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 692. Income taxes of members of Armed Forces on death and victims of certain terrorist attacks."

(3) Section 5(b)(1) of such Code is amended by inserting "and victims of certain terrorist attacks" after "on death".

(4) Section 6013(f)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by inserting "and victims of certain terrorist attacks" after "on death".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending on or after September 11, 2001.

SEC. 3. RELIEF FROM ADDITIONAL ESTATE TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2201 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" before "The additional estate tax", and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) VICTIMS OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS.—The additional estate tax shall not apply to the transfer of the taxable estate of any individual who dies as a result of wounds or injury incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to any individual whom the Secretary determines was a perpetrator of any such terrorist attack."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 2201 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2201. COMBAT ZONE-RELATED DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEATHS OF VICTIMS OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS."

(2) The item relating to section 2201 in the table of sections for subchapter C of chapter 11 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2201. Combat zone-related deaths of members of the Armed Forces and deaths of victims of certain terrorist attacks."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to estates of decedents dying on or after September 11, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to mourn the victims and as the rescue operation turns to recovery, one of the things that I think the American people perceived fairly early, and that its elected leaders are beginning to come to consensus on, is that this was an act of war.

Although we have not formally declared war, I believe the mental framework of dealing in a wartime situation is one that will serve this country well, one, in terms of pursuing the perpetrators as combatants in a war and using military rules of engagement, but, secondly, on the home front, understanding that what occurred in New York and what occurred in the Pentagon and, to a lesser extent, in Pennsylvania were acts of war.

It would be ironic if we did not have this bill in front of us today, because what this bill basically does is take those provisions of the Tax Code already on the books which apply to the

military and combat zones overseas or to private citizens who are attacked or are the subjects of terrorist attacks overseas and say, clearly, New York, the Pentagon, the Washington area, were combat zones, and that, therefore, it seems entirely appropriate that those provisions of the Tax Code which relieve tax responsibilities for individuals meeting a profile overseas ought to be brought here to our shores, and that, not just figuratively but literally in the Tax Code, the terrorist victims should be considered as though they were in a combat zone, which they were, and that they were subject to terrorist attacks, which they were. That basically was the genesis of the bill.

It provides, then, specifically a reduction in the estate tax similar to what happens to members of the armed services, who are killed while serving in a combat zone or die as a result of injuries suffered while serving in a combat zone. And, in addition, there is a Tax Code provision, as I said, that exempts Federal military and civilian employees from paying Federal income taxes in the year of their deaths based upon their condition of dying. That should be extended to the victims of the September 11 attacks as well.

In addition, there are technical clarifications, which I believe are very important to make sure that there are no tax consequences for any awards provided by third entities such as airlines or others. And, in addition to that, I want to make sure that, as the President declares these areas disaster areas, that anyone who avails themselves of the tax consequences by virtue of that designation of a disaster area does not later find out that they have tax consequences as a result of their decision to avail themselves of loans to rebuild property, dollar amounts to bury loved ones, or other financial inducements available by virtue of the declaration by the President of a disaster area.

It is the least that we can do before we adjourn for this week to put on record that Members of the House of Representatives, in a bipartisan way, believe that those victims of those attacks on September 11 were in a combat zone and should be afforded the privileges and protections that are in the code for military personnel and for civilian personnel because, clearly, this is the first, I believe, substantive reflection of the fact that we are at war.

Therefore, I want to thank my friends on the other side of the aisle for the kindnesses that they provided to us to move legislation relatively quickly. While it is as much a gesture and an indication of our desire to help these people in a small way, it certainly will not be the last. But people who are now going through the personal suffering that they are going through should not also have to face the consequences of an insensitive government not looking at the fact that what we provide to people overseas, we would not provide

to people here at home. I believe this bill rectifies that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. I also point out, Mr. Speaker, that the cosponsor of this legislation is the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means. We do hope that the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) will be here before the end of the day; but until he gets here, I have the honor of representing him on the Democratic side of the aisle.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I spoke on the House floor about the innocent victims of these terrorist acts. Today, my heart goes out to those left behind, especially to my New York City colleagues who spoke so eloquently on the floor earlier today: JERRY NADLER and PETER KING, ANTHONY WEINER, STEVE ISRAEL, all of the New York City members, and especially JOE CROWLEY, whose cousin, a brave firefighter, lost his life in the line of duty.

And so today we think about all of those who have been left behind, all of those who have lost friends and loved ones as a result of this violation of the fundamental principle that life is to give, not to take.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 2884, the Victims of Terrorism Relief Act of 2001.

Mr. Speaker, every American remains horrified by the terrorist events which occurred this week. While there is nothing we can do to bring our loved ones and friends back, there are some tax law changes that the Congress can approve today which will help the surviving families. As the chairman pointed out, this will provide the families of those who died this week with substantially the same tax benefits as apply when a member of our Armed Forces dies as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty during periods of combat. The President has recognized that this was a terrorist act and was also an act of war; and, therefore, the families of the victims should receive these benefits.

The bill will provide an income tax exemption and will substantially reduce the potential of estate taxes. I would also point out parenthetically that the affected airlines are making cash payments to the families of victims, and those payments are tax free under current law.

Finally, we are encouraged to know that the Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are in the process of notifying survivors of the terrorist attacks and victims' families of various interest and penalty waivers and other tax payment and filing relief.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill with the hope that our action can

minimize the distraction of tax issues during this very difficult time for those who are left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman not only for giving me the opportunity to speak but also for preparing on short notice this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the evil people who perpetrated the acts of terror this week made no distinction between civilian and military targets and casualties. Under these circumstances, neither should the Tax Code. As many have noted on the floor of the House, the United States is clearly at war; but, Mr. Speaker, this is a new kind of war, one that treats civilian buildings the same way as previous combatants treated military targets. In this war, civilian targets are not avoided by our enemies but are in fact sought out.

□ 1345

We already have provisions in the Tax Code which recognize the special risks that our military personnel face in time of war. What this bill does is extend the same tax treatment to civilian victims of Tuesday's attacks.

As with military personnel killed in the line of duty, under this legislation we will exempt all individuals who are killed as a result of a military or terrorist act from Federal income taxes.

Likewise, we will reduce estate taxes for civilians killed in Tuesday's attacks, just as we do for military personnel.

Finally, we will exempt from Federal taxation any compensation or assistance payments victims' families receive from either the airlines or from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Mr. Speaker, this is the right thing to do, and this is the least we can do at this moment. In the days and weeks ahead, this House will be called upon to do even more to bind the Nation's wounds, but today we make a good start with this crucial assistance to our friends and neighbors whose lives were decimated by Tuesday's attack.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I stand here not in the front in part because we come here with such heavy hearts and also with humility. Our hearts are growing heavier by the minute, by the minute. The tragic human face is coming into clearer and clearer focus. The images of family, of relatives on TV, are almost too hard for those of us to look at, though we are not directly involved, having no family member who lost his or her life.

We also have a sense of humility. We know that whatever we do here is just a small step. It is difficult, as a result, to take them because we realize how inadequate any action of ours can be.

This Committee on Ways and Means that sometimes is said to have such power, we realize today in this circumstance has very little; but we are doing whatever we can.

There was an act of war, that was clear; and we need to approach this in that regard in every respect. So I am glad the chairman of the committee and my colleagues on the committee and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), who has been in New York and is here in spirit and soon will be here in body, we all want to join together to enact this legislation, to simply make sure that if we can diminish the pain just a bit, that we will do so; that those who are victims in this act of war, that they will be treated fully as such.

So I rise in support of this legislation. I urge that we pass it unanimously; and then we go on to take whatever further steps, I hope somewhat larger ones, to respond to this human national tragedy.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), a senior member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Victims' Tax Relief Act and am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this important legislation.

We have witnessed the most horrendous attack on American soil by a foreign invader in our Nation's history. The death toll will reach well beyond the 2,400 brave Americans who were killed at Pearl Harbor. The victims include not only civilians trapped in the World Trade Center buildings, but brave firefighters and police officers who gave their lives so that others might be saved. Likewise, hundreds of soldiers and civilian employees were killed in our own backyard when the terrorists crashed a plane into the Pentagon. Finally, we must not forget those on the four planes that were crashed.

Given the level of tragedy that has occurred during the last 4 days, we must do all we can to help those affected by these attacks. While we are unable to relieve the burden shouldered by those who have suffered, while we cannot resurrect those who are lost, we can and should do everything in our power as Members of Congress to make sure that their government is reaching out a hand to help.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), for his foresight and ability to put this package together in an expeditious manner; and I look forward to its speedy passage through this esteemed body.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my very distinguished

friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECZKA), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to urge all my colleagues to give their unanimous approval to this legislation before us. I would like to thank and recognize the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), for the speed and hard work he has put into this legislation to bring it to the floor today.

Two days ago, untold numbers of civilians in New York City alone, with large numbers of our servicemen and women at the Pentagon, were killed in an act of terrorism against the United States. This bill will treat all of the victims of this atrocious attack as equals by giving the surviving families of the civilians who died in the buildings that were hit, as well as those on board the airplanes, the same tax treatment as those who perished while serving in our Armed Forces. This terrorist attack did not distinguish between military and civilian loss of life, and our tax laws should not either.

The bill consists of four main parts. Currently members of the military who are killed while serving in combat or who die of injuries suffered while serving in a combat zone are given a sizable reduction in their estate tax liability. The bill before us would extend this same estate tax treatment to people who are killed as a result of Tuesday's terrorist attack.

Secondly, the law also exempts Federal military and civilian employees from paying Federal income taxes in the year of their death if they die as a result of a military or terrorist attack outside the United States. This measure would extend this relief to individuals who died in Tuesday's attack.

Thirdly, the bill would clarify that the \$25,000 per passenger payments made by United Airlines to the victims' families will be exempt from Federal income taxes. Any payments made by American Airlines would also receive this benefit.

Lastly, the proposal would ensure that any assistance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency is also exempt from Federal income taxes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is an important first step in the long road to recovering from this tragedy, and it is the least we can do at this time of national grieving. I ask that all my colleagues support this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for working through the night to bring this bill to the floor to us so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, Lady Liberty's torch has been called "the lamp beside the golden door." Despite Tuesday's terrorist attacks, the glistening hope of that torch is still ours, as Lady Liberty

stands, almost defiant, in New York's harbor, sending a clear message to our enemies that this Nation will not crumble, will not hide; that every promise, every opportunity, every right this Republic and Lady Liberty stands for is still ours.

As former President Ronald Reagan once said, "Lady Liberty's heart is full; her torch is still golden, her future bright."

She has arms big enough to comfort and strong enough to support, for the strength in her arms is the strength of her people.

She will carry on unafraid, unashamed, and unsurpassed.

In this springtime of hope, some lights seem eternal; America's is."

This Congress must help to ensure that the torch continues to shine brightly by taking any action deemed necessary to protect America's people, to preserve the promise of this great Nation, and to demonstrate our full support for the victims and their families so that they can try to reclaim and rebuild their lives.

They are America's newest heroes, and we must demonstrate as a Nation and as a people that we understand their great sacrifice. They paid the ultimate price, and we are indebted to them. We will always remember. We will always be proud. We must be prepared, so that we must always be free.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank my friend from New York and my friend from California for bringing this legislation up so quickly. Every Member of this body will support and should support this legislation.

On September 11, there was an attack against our country. It was an act of war. It was unprovoked, and we have lost life; and there have been many victims of that attack on our country. They lost their lives, and the families now are suffering. All of us are suffering as a result of those attacks.

They are heroes, make no mistake about it. We know many individual episodes of people who lost their lives in trying to save life on September 11. But each of those who have lost their life as a result of these terrorist attacks, each are heroes in our Nation.

This legislation is one additional step for us to collectively recognize that the victims are truly those who have made sacrifices for freedom in this Nation. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation, but, most importantly, to continue to show compassion for those families that are suffering in all of our communities.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time; but more than that, I commend the gentleman from California (Chairman THOMAS) for not only his swift action

on behalf of the development of the Victims' Tax Relief Act, but his compassionate action in this matter; and I rise in strong support of the Victims' Tax Relief Act as a proud and humble cosponsor.

The President called our present circumstances the first war of the 21st century; and, as the gentleman from California (Chairman THOMAS) has recognized in this proposal, the victims of these tragic events in New York and in our Nation's Capital are casualties of war. Accordingly, we in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, are called to action, action far afield of Washington, D.C.; but we are also called to mourn with those who mourn, as though we ourselves were suffering the same ordeal.

Currently the Tax Code provides an estate tax reduction for members of the Armed Forces who are killed while serving in combat. This bill reduces estate tax liability more than half. The proposal before us today would extend the same estate tax treatment to individuals who were killed as a result of Tuesday's terrorist attacks, and well we should.

Similarly, Federal military and civilian employees are exempted from paying income taxes in the year of their death in the service of their country, and this measure would extend the same Federal income tax relief to individuals who died at the hands of terrorists.

□ 1400

It is imperative that we support the necessary action in this Chamber by our President in deploying our military. But it is also, in my humble opinion, important that we do justice, love, kindness, and adopt this important legislation.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to recognize a colleague from my home State of New York now. I spoke in my opening remarks about the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY.) He knows firsthand what is going on. He just returned to Washington today, and he knows of the tremendous loss that we have suffered.

The gentleman's cousin, a firefighter hero, John Moran, is missing in action; we do not know his fate yet. But I am sure my colleagues remember the visions that we all saw on television over the last couple of days, when people were running from those buildings, John Moran and the other firefighters were running toward the buildings, into the buildings, up the stairs, putting their lives on the line for their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY), my colleague, for his kind words and for yielding me this time.

I want to rise in strong and full support of the Victims' Tax Relief Act of

2001. This is just, I think, the beginning of what we are going to have to do to help to provide for many of the victims of this terrible tragedy. In first blush, looking at it, I would prefer to see that there is no tax at all for these people, their families included, for whatever income they make.

Mr. Speaker, this is certainly something that we should all support. These people are going through incredible, incredible tragedy right now.

I received word that the HAZMAT unit in New York, which is located in my district, is right now missing 19 members of that particular unit. So the fire department alone will have to rebuild, and I do not know if we will ever know exactly what it will take to do that.

But these families are going to have to rebuild. Whatever little we can do today in reducing the estate tax by about half of what it is and exempting the income in the taxable year of their death for military, Federal, military and civilian employees from paying Federal income tax I think is the least that we can do in support and solidarity with the victims of this atrocity.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that this legislation is meant to be inclusive and not exclusive, and the initial response is to take those provisions already in the Tax Code applying to combat situations and terrorist attacks overseas, and bringing them home. That was the very least in the short time that we had that I thought would be at least a minimum appropriate response. As the gentleman indicated, we will have additional responses as we move forward.

It is clear that whatever folks think about New York in terms of its role, importance, significance, et cetera, there is no question that the City of New York and the surrounding area took it on the chin for the rest of the United States, and I think we will find that there will be additional ongoing responses to make sure that not just the victims, but those who by their own decisions in carrying out heroic acts and became accidental victims, are going to be taken care of. All of us want the gentleman to know that we share the concern, not just as Americans, but as people who have been brought to the scene in no physical way, but certainly in mental ways, based upon the horrific scenes that have been broadcast to us.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that I in no way, shape, form, or means wanted to come across as though I do not appreciate what the gentleman is doing, because I certainly do. If my colleagues will please forgive me, most of me is back in New York right now and only about half of me is

here, so I appreciate the words of the chairman and I look forward to working with the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. Today is today and tomorrow is tomorrow, and we will move forward.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), a member of the committee.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This is a quick response and an appropriate response. What we want to make sure happens is that for those victims of this terrorist act, they are afforded the same kinds of benefits in the Tax Code that victims of terrorism abroad, in the military or civilian, are entitled to.

We want to make sure that if any of the benefits that are being given through an airline, through FEMA, that at the end of the year, their family members are not hit with some kind of unexpected tax bill.

We want to make sure that the victims have an estate that is not taxed to the government, but that can go to their remaining loved ones, because we know that the people who experienced this tragedy did not have any estate planning, did not have an ability to set their affairs in order. This came as a surprise.

We want to make sure that with respect to the Federal Tax Code, that they are given any entitlement and ability to be treated just like a fallen soldier in battle abroad or a civilian abroad.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, for bringing this together on such short notice. I think it is very appropriate. I think we all know that this is only the beginning of many pieces of legislation that we are going to have to pass in this body, whether it be to equip FEMA with resources for rescue missions or the military with the resources they need.

I think also it is going to have to be a work in progress of this committee to do what we can to assure that our economy continues to grow and that the American spirit, not only in patriotism but also in the awesome economy that we have continues on, so that we can continue to fuel what we need in this country from a patriotic standpoint, from an economic standpoint, from a moral standpoint. This is the beginning of those kinds of works that we are about to pass in this Congress. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for what they have been doing.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California

(Mr. THOMAS) for his chairmanship here and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY). I really appreciate the leadership of the gentleman from California. Many times we do not realize how important leadership is until there is a crisis and certainly the gentleman from California has come up and hit the mark so well.

I am going to defer to my colleagues who have explained the specific tax provision of this bill. We all have our own individual stories, particularly those of us who live in New York. I think God reached down and grabbed my son by the hand. He was not in his 60th floor office in number 1 tower in the World Trade Center when the bomb went off. But virtually all of his associates up there were killed, and so we really identify and understand and sympathize with the people in those families that had this terrible disaster.

So the important point here is that the victims of terrorism are the victims of an undeclared war, and that is, pure and simple, what it is. This bill simply recognizes that reality. The IRS and Treasury are waiving interest and penalty provisions for the families affected by Tuesday's outrage, and there is so much more that needs to be done, but this is an important step.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I have no further requests for time at this point, Mr. Speaker, and I do want to point out that most of my colleagues from New York are engaged right now in a meeting about the emergency supplemental appropriations bill and that is why they are not on the floor. I would ask the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means if he has any further requests for time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) is correct. There are a number of activities going on. There is a supplemental that is being put together. A number of the Members from New York are involved in that. There are briefings going on at the Pentagon. There are a number of people who would have wished to have taken time on this measure. In a very short time, we have produced more than a hundred and a half cosponsors on this measure, and the Members who are not here speaking on the bill in no way indicates their feelings about the bill, and I believe it is entirely appropriate that those Members who were able to make it have had an ability to speak.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2884, the bill presently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a document

prepared by the Joint Committee on Taxation staff in regard to this bill just passed be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELIEF ACT OF 2001

(Prepared by the Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation)

INTRODUCTION

This document, prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, contains a technical explanation of the Victims of Terrorism Relief Act of 2001, scheduled for consideration by the U.S. House of Representatives on September 13, 2001.

I. PRESENT LAW

Exemption from tax upon death in a combat zone or as a result of terrorist action

An individual in active service as a member of the Armed Forces who dies while serving in a combat zone (or as a result of wounds, disease, or injury received while serving in a combat zone) is not subject to income tax for the year of death (as well as for any prior taxable year ending on or after the first day the individual served in the combat zone) (sec. 692). Special computational rules apply in the case of joint returns. In addition, military and civilian employees of the United States are entitled to this exemption from income taxes if they die as a result of wounds or injury which was incurred outside the United States in terrorist or military action. This exemption is available for the year of death and for prior taxable years beginning with the taxable year prior to the taxable year in which the wounds or injury were incurred. Accordingly, if someone is injured and dies in the same taxable year, this exemption from income tax is available for the taxable year of death as well as the prior taxable year.

The Code also provides a reduction in Federal estate taxes for taxable estates of United States citizens or residents who are killed in action while serving in a combat zone (as defined in section 112(c)) as active members of the Armed Forces (sec. 2201). This provision also applies to service members who die as a result of wounds, disease, or injury suffered while serving in the line of duty in a combat zone by reason of a hazard to which the service member was subjected as an incident of such service.

In general, the effect of section 2201 is to replace the Federal estate tax that would otherwise be imposed with a Federal estate tax equal to 125% of the maximum state death tax credit determined under section 2011(b). Credits against the tax, including the unified credit of section 2010 and the state death tax credit of section 2011, then apply to reduce (or eliminate) the amount of the estate tax payable.

Specifically, the reduction in Federal estate taxes under section 2201 is equal in amount to the "additional estate tax," as defined in section 2011(d), with respect to the estates of decedents dying before January 1, 2005. Section 2011(d) provides in relevant part that the additional estate tax shall be the difference between the Federal estate tax imposed by section 2001 and 125% of the maximum state death tax credit determined under section 2011(b). With respect to the estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2004, section 2201 provides that the additional estate tax shall be the difference between the Federal tax imposed by section 2001 and 125% of the maximum state death tax credit determined under section 2011(b), as in effect prior

to its repeal by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001.

General time limits for filing tax returns

Present law provides that individuals generally must file their Federal income tax returns by April 15 of the year following the close of a taxable year (sec. 6072). Present law also provides that the Secretary may grant reasonable extensions of time for filing such returns (sec. 6081). Treasury regulations provide an additional automatic two-month extension (until June 15 for calendar-year individuals) for United States citizens and residents in military or naval service on duty on April 15 of the following year (the otherwise applicable due date of the return) outside the United States (Treas. Reg. sec. 1.6081-5(a)(6)). No action is necessary to apply for this extension, but taxpayers must indicate on their returns (when filed) that they are claiming this extension. Unlike most extensions of time to file, this extension applies to both filing returns and paying the tax due.

Treasury regulations also provide, upon application on the proper form, an automatic four-month extension (until August 15 for calendar-year individuals) for any individual timely filing that form and paying the amount of tax estimated to be due (Treas. Reg. sec. 1.6081-4).

In general, individuals must make quarterly estimated tax payments by April 15, June 15, September 15, and January 15 of the following taxable year. Wage withholding is considered to be a payment of estimated taxes.

Suspension of time periods

In general, present law suspends the period of time for performing various acts under the Internal Revenue Code, such as filing tax returns, paying taxes, or filing a claim for credit or refund of tax, for any taxpayer determined by the Secretary to be affected by a Presidentially declared disaster (sec. 7508A).

The suspension of time applies to the following acts:

- (1) Filing any return of income, estate, or gift tax (except employment and withholding taxes);
- (2) Payment of any income, estate, or gift tax (except employment and withholding taxes);
- (3) Filing a petition with the Tax Court for redetermination of a deficiency, or for review of a decision rendered by the Tax Court;
- (4) Allowance of a credit or refund of any tax;
- (5) Filing a claim for credit or refund of any tax;
- (6) Bringing suit upon any such claim for credit or refund;
- (7) Assessment of any tax;
- (8) Giving or making any notice or demand for the payment of any tax, or with respect to any liability to the United States in respect of any tax;
- (9) Collection of the amount of any liability in respect of any tax;
- (10) Bringing suit by the United States in respect of any liability in respect of any tax; and
- (11) Any other act required or permitted under the internal revenue laws specified in regulations prescribed under section 7508 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Individuals may, if they choose, perform any of these acts during the period of suspension.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

The bill treats individuals who die as a result of wounds or injury which were incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, in the same manner as if: (1) they were a military or civilian employee of the United States dying

as a result of terrorist or military activity outside the United States for purposes of section 692(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and (2) they were a member of the Armed Forces of the United States in active service killed in action while serving in a combat zone or as a result of wounds, disease, or injury suffered while serving in a combat zone for purposes of section 2201 of the Code. Consequently, these individuals (whether killed on the four airplanes or on the ground, whether as victims or in rescue or recovery operations) are eligible for the exemption from income tax and the reduction in estate tax provided by these two provisions. Perpetrators of these terrorist attacks are not eligible for these special rules. The determination as to whether an individual is a perpetrator is to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate), in consultation with appropriate authorities. Individuals who are wounded or injured as a result of the terrorist attack that occurred on September 11, 2001, and who die as a result of their wounds or injury in a later taxable year are eligible for the exemption from income taxes for all the taxable years beginning with the year prior to the year of the wounds or injury and ending with the year of death. The provision amending section 692 is effective for taxable years ending on or after September 11, 2001. The provision amending section 2201 applies to estates of decedents dying on or after September 11, 2001.

In the past, the IRS has exempted from income certain disaster payments made by government agencies that provide for promotion of general welfare, such as certain disaster payments made by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Congress expects that the IRS will consistently apply this policy in this situation and in the future.

Some have inquired as to the tax treatment of initial payments made by the airlines to the families of victims on the four hijacked airplanes. These payments are advances to the families of the victims to help meet their immediate needs. Section 104 of the Internal Revenue Code excludes from income damages received on account of personal physical injury. Accordingly, no additional statutory provision is necessary to exclude such payments.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I thank the chairman, and as the chairman pointed out, this is one small gesture of support for the survivors of the victims of this terrible, terrible tragedy, and our hearts continue to go out to all the victims, their families, all of those affected, and I especially draw attention again to the public safety personnel, the firefighters, the police officers, the doctors, the nurses, the ambulance attendants and drivers and everyone who is helping out in this situation.

We should always remember when we get up in the morning to be grateful for them because they are willing to put their lives on the line 365 days a year for us and for our families. In New York and in Washington this week we saw the tremendous price that many of them paid.

We hope and pray that the gentleman from New York's (Mr. CROWLEY) cousin, Jack Moran, can be found alive.

I also would reiterate what the President has said over the past couple of days, that we are united in this country in our resolve to track down the

cowards who committed these acts. I remind people again that terrorists by definition are cowards. They cannot get what they want by the power of persuasion, and therefore, they resort to attacking and killing innocent men, women and children.

I am particularly grateful for the part of the President's statement the other night where he indicated that we will make no distinction between the terrorists and those who harbor them.

So on behalf of the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), who could not be here because he is still up in New York helping his constituents, and on behalf of all of the victims in New York and in Washington and Virginia and Pennsylvania, I say on his behalf, this is a united country and the forces of evil shall not prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) for his statement, and I do thank our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, beginning with the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) who was in the epicenter, the ranking member, and all of the other Members who are currently carrying out their directed activities in assistance, and what we are seeing is a societal response to a societal attack. It is all for one and one for all, and it is a curious aspect of America's nature that it does sometimes take these kinds of very tragic events to get us to set aside some of the secondary issues that preoccupy us.

This is not just America's fight. This is the civilized world's fight. As we have done in a number of other engagements involved with anti-democratic forces around the world in previous generations, we are once again engaged in a struggle to protect freedom. It is not against any particular individuals. It is not against any particular groups. It is not against any particular religion. It is not against any particular countries.

It is against all of those who would harbor individuals, who believe that barbaric acts against individuals somehow further their interests and causes. To do nothing is to reinforce that belief.

One of the reasons that I thought it would be appropriate to structure this immediate response in taking what we already provide to combatants overseas and to victims of terror overseas, in bringing it home, is to underscore the message that a number of us have repeated, and that is, we are at war.

□ 1415

It is as though we have declared war, and that our society needs to respond on a wartime footing. The benefits that folks get in combat zones are now available through this legislation here at home. Make no mistake about it, we are at war. When we are at war, it requires societal mobilization.

It means that, yes, in terms of a moral resolve, which this Nation has clearly indicated; yes, in terms of a military resolve, which we will be moving additional legislation to clearly indicate that we are ready for; but probably first and foremost, a mental wartime condition is that this society will do what is necessary to win this fight we did not choose.

It means, first and foremost, that the society needs to be strong, but it needs to be strong in a number of ways. One of the ways we need to be strong is economic. We will continue to examine measures or options available to us to make us strong.

The infrastructure of the financial structure of this country was struck a significant blow, given the role and the importance of lower Manhattan to the financial institutions of this country. They were struck a significant blow, but clearly, not a mortal blow. We will overcome this, as we have overcome other adversities.

However, I believe it is appropriate and incumbent upon the people's government to examine ways in which we can assist our overcoming these difficulties, not just in terms of a moral position, not just in terms of a victims' tax provision, but also a societal response to make sure that the economy is strong.

We will pursue the combatants. We will be strong. We will show through our resolve that this kind of effort, as in the past, will be unsuccessful.

So for a very, very small portion of the outpouring of support this bill is offered today, both in terms of its timely context and also in terms of its content, it is the beginning to let people know that if we are at war we will respond, not just in terms of a combatant response for the military engagement of any group, or indeed, any country that has been a part of the enablement that allowed that terrorist act to occur; but that this society is ready to face whatever obstructions necessary, and we will overcome them, so that people who dedicate themselves to the kind of democratic and libertarian philosophy of allowing people to choose the way in which they wish to live in peace and freedom will be reinforced. This is a very small token in the ongoing gesture of this society.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2884. This legislation will absolve the taxes of those public service officers who lost their lives in the line of duty on September 11, 2001.

If an armed services officer loses his life in the line of duty, that individual is not required to pay estate taxes or income taxes for the year in which they expired. This is central to the way we proceed in times of war, for this procedure recognizes the reality that soldiers are also citizens with families, debts, and obligations.

The events of September 11, 2001 have complicated this policy. The recent acts that occurred on American soil certainly constitute an act of war against this nation. Over 200 uniformed public service personnel lost their

lives in the line of duty on this day. Because this act of war did not involve armed services personnel, the brave men and women who responded without thought of their own safety will not receive this exemption from the Federal government.

H.R. 2884 will forgive the tax burdens of the brave men and women we now know to be both civil servants and soldiers. This country moved into a new era as a result of the horrors of September 11, 2001. So too must the rule of law conform to the pragmatic realities of facing a headless enemy on our home soil. We honor these patriots by enacting this legislation to ease the financial burdens on the loved ones and families they leave behind. This legislation recognizes that for now and evermore, the service personnel who died in the line of duty here, on American soil, have paid their debts to this nation.

Though the rules of war have changed forever, the commitment this country demonstrates to those who serve and protect its citizens must be unbroken. H.R. 2884 guarantees this will not happen, and I am proud to give this legislation my full support.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as an original cosponsor of H.R. 2884, the Victims' Tax Relief Act, and to ask my colleagues to show their support of this legislation which will provide comfort and economic relief to the families of the victims of the Acts of War perpetrated in New York, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, September 11, 2001.

It has been two days since terrorists robbed America of its sense of security and freedom. We, as Americans, know that our lives will never be the same. We will never walk down our streets with the same feeling of freedom and safety that we have enjoyed for so long. However for many of us, we will get through this with comfort of knowing that our families are intact. We will mourn and we will empathize, but we will not have to suffer the tragedy of losing a loved one. But the families of the thousands of victims of these heinous acts are suffering and they will continue to suffer for years to come. They will have to have to answer the questions of their children; they will have to put the broken pieces of their lives back together. What is worse is that these families will have to worry how to put food on the table, how to pay their mortgages or how to pay for their children to go college.

According to my local newspaper, the Hartford Courant, seven individuals from Connecticut have been identified as victims of this act of terrorism. Seven families have been ripped apart. In the days and weeks to come that number will only increase. The grief and sorrow that these families will suffer through is enough. The innocent victims of the terrorist attacks on Tuesday have paid the ultimate price already; their families should not have to pay anymore. The Victims Tax Relief Act will allow families to direct their energies to rebuilding, and alleviate some of their financial burdens.

The Victims' Tax Relief Act will exempt individuals killed in the heinous

attacks of September 11, 2001, or who die as a result of injuries suffered in those attacks, from paying federal income tax in the year of their death. Also, it would reduce the estate tax liability for these victims. Presently, these exemptions and reductions are reserved for members of the Armed Services who are killed in a combat zone. In addition, this bill would exempt the payments made to families of the 266 passengers by United Airlines and American Airlines from Federal income taxes. And it would ensure that Federal Emergency Relief payments are exempt from Federal income tax. Although these victims were not serving in the Armed Services, they were in the combat zone and because of this, there is no reason why we should treat them any differently than those who have formally enlisted into our military. The actions of this week were acts of war, and the victims of these acts of war should be treated as casualties of war.

Mr. Speaker, no American will ever forget September 11, 2001. We will never forget the horrible images that we have seen. We will never forget the heroism and dedication displayed by the many firefighters, police officers, and all other emergency workers fighting to save the lives of our fellow Americans. We would be performing a disservice to the families of these heroes and the innocent victims of these cowardly attacks by adding economic hardship to their incredible loss. This bill is the very least we can do for the mothers, daughters, sons, husbands and wives of these victims who have suffered and who will continue to suffer in the days to come. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 2884.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to provide a tax relief package for the victims of Tuesday's terrorist attacks in New York and Washington DC. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this appropriate and necessary measure.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday our Nation suffered an unprecedented terrorist attack in both the scope of its depravity, and in the magnitude of the resulting destruction of both life and property. At this time, the full extent of the number of casualties from the attack on the World Trade Center in New York remains unknown. Not only did thousands of people perish in the fires and subsequent collapse of the twin towers at the Trade Center, but hundreds of brave New York firefighters and police officers lost their lives in attempting to rescue those trapped in the towers.

There was a similar simultaneous disaster at the Pentagon where the fire resulting from the attacking airplane burned for more than 24 hours. The process of retrieving the dead has only just started at the Pentagon site.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress will never be able to fully recompense the

loss suffered by the thousands of families of those who perished. Moreover, we can never hope to repay the heroic sacrifices made by those brave rescue workers who selflessly laid down their lives in an attempt to rescue the victims.

We do, however, have the ability to offer a small measure of our appreciation to ensure that these families are not burdened by any unexpected liability when tax-filing season comes around next spring. If we do nothing, the cruel irony is that many families will face an unexpected and unpleasant burden next April.

This legislation extends the estate tax reduction provisions established for members of the Armed Forces who are killed or die from injuries received while serving in a combat zone to those individuals who were killed in Tuesday's terrorist attack or who die from injuries suffered in that attack.

It also extends to the victims of Tuesday's attack the benefits already in place for federal military and civilian employees that exempts them from paying income taxes in the year of their death if they die from a terrorist attack.

Finally, this bill exempts any FEMA assistance payments, and passenger payments from United and possibly American Airlines from federal income taxes.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the cost to human life from Tuesday's terrorist attack, and in the noble and selfless sacrifice made by hundreds of New York's finest police and firefighters, this bill represents a necessary and appropriate course of action by this Congress. Accordingly, I strongly urge its adoption.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important and compassionate legislation, the Victims' Tax Relief Package.

In this time of great anger and sadness, there is an overwhelming feeling of helplessness as we watch the constant news reports from the sites of the wreckage. We yearn for something we can do to comfort and aid the families of those who have lost loved ones to this horrible violence. We yearn for something we can do to provide solace and support for those thousands of people who still await word on the fate of their family and friends still lost in the rubble in New York City or Western Pennsylvania or Arlington, Virginia.

Eventually, our nation will find and punish those who committed these heinous acts. But, until then, passage of this relief package is the least that we can do for these survivors.

The bill will exempt from taxation the payments that these families receive from airlines to compensate them for their grievous loss. It will exempt from taxation any assistance payments that victims of these tragic events receive from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It will also give the families of our military and civilian employees who lost their lives as a result of Tuesday's attack a reprieve from their federal income tax and estate tax this year.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this is the very least that we can provide these families who have suffered the full brunt of the evil that was perpetrated against our country. And, I hope it is

but one of the first steps we take as a Congress. I am proud to stand with my colleagues and with my President in this effort, and I urge us to make passage of this bill a unanimous declaration of our support.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the bill is considered as read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 2:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 2:30 p.m.

□ 1431

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida) at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELIEF ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 2884, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 340]

YEAS—418

Abercrombie	Ballenger	Biggart
Ackerman	Barcia	Bilirakis
Aderholt	Barr	Bishop
Akin	Barrett	Blagojevich
Allen	Bartlett	Blumenauer
Andrews	Barton	Blunt
Armey	Bass	Boehlert
Baca	Becerra	Boehner
Bachus	Bentsen	Bonilla
Baird	Bereuter	Bonior
Baker	Berkley	Bono
Baldacci	Berman	Borski
Baldwin	Berry	Boswell

Boucher	Goode	Markey
Boyd	Goodlatte	Mascara
Brady (PA)	Gordon	Matheson
Brady (TX)	Goss	Matsui
Brown (FL)	Graham	McCarthy (MO)
Brown (OH)	Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Brown (SC)	Graves	McCollum
Bryant	Green (TX)	McCrery
Burr	Green (WI)	McDermott
Burton	Greenwood	McGovern
Buyer	Grucci	McHugh
Callahan	Gutierrez	McInnis
Calvert	Gutknecht	McIntyre
Camp	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Cannon	Hall (TX)	McKinney
Cantor	Hansen	McNulty
Capito	Harman	Meehan
Capps	Hart	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Menendez
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	Mica
Carson (IN)	Hayes	Millender-
Carson (OK)	Hayworth	McDonald
Castle	Hefley	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Herger	Miller, Gary
Chambliss	Hill	Miller, George
Clay	Hilleary	Mink
Clayton	Hilliard	Mollohan
Clement	Hinchee	Moore
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Moran (KS)
Coble	Hobson	Moran (VA)
Collins	Hoeffel	Morella
Combest	Hoekstra	Murtha
Condit	Holden	Myrick
Cooksey	Holt	Nadler
Costello	Honda	Napolitano
Cox	Hooley	Neal
Coyne	Horn	Nethercutt
Cramer	Hostettler	Ney
Crane	Houghton	Northup
Crenshaw	Hoyer	Norwood
Crowley	Hulshof	Nussle
Cubin	Hunter	Oberstar
Culberson	Hyde	Obey
Cummings	Inslee	Olver
Cunningham	Isakson	Ortiz
Davis (CA)	Israel	Osborne
Davis (FL)	Issa	Ose
Davis, Jo Ann	Istook	Otter
Davis, Tom	Jackson (IL)	Owens
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Oxley
DeFazio	(TX)	Pallone
DeGette	Jefferson	Pascarell
Delahunt	Jenkins	Pastor
DeLauro	John	Paul
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Payne
DeMint	Johnson (IL)	Pence
Deutsch	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)
Dicks	Jones (NC)	Petri
Dingell	Jones (OH)	Phelps
Doggett	Kanjorski	Pickering
Dooley	Kaptur	Pitts
Doolittle	Keller	Platts
Doyle	Kennedy (MN)	Pombo
Dreier	Kennedy (RI)	Pomeroy
Duncan	Kerns	Portman
Dunn	Kildee	Price (NC)
Edwards	Kind (WI)	Pryce (OH)
Ehlers	King (NY)	Putnam
Ehrlich	Kingston	Quinn
Emerson	Kirk	Radanovich
Engel	Klecza	Rahall
English	Knollenberg	Ramstad
Eshoo	Kolbe	Regula
Etheridge	Kucinich	Rehberg
Evans	LaFalce	Reyes
Everett	LaHood	Reynolds
Farr	Lampson	Riley
Fattah	Langevin	Rivers
Ferguson	Lantos	Rodriguez
Filner	Larsen (WA)	Roemer
Flake	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Fletcher	Latham	Rogers (MI)
Foley	LaTourette	Rohrabacher
Forbes	Leach	Ros-Lehtinen
Ford	Lee	Ross
Fossella	Levin	Rothman
Frank	Lewis (CA)	Roukema
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Frost	Lewis (KY)	Rush
Gallegly	Linder	Ryan (WI)
Ganske	LoBiondo	Ryun (KS)
Gekas	Lofgren	Sabo
Gephardt	Lowey	Sanchez
Gibbons	Lucas (KY)	Sanders
Gilchrest	Lucas (OK)	Sandlin
Gillmore	Luther	Sawyer
Gilman	Maloney (CT)	Schaffer
Gonzalez	Manzullo	Schakowsky

Schiff	Stearns	Udall (NM)
Schrock	Stenholm	Upton
Scott	Strickland	Velazquez
Sensenbrenner	Stump	Visclosky
Serrano	Stupak	Vitter
Sessions	Sununu	Walden
Shadegg	Sweeney	Walsh
Shaw	Tancredo	Wamp
Shays	Tanner	Waters
Sherman	Tauscher	Watkins (OK)
Sherwood	Tauzin	Watson (CA)
Shimkus	Taylor (MS)	Watt (NC)
Shows	Taylor (NC)	Watts (OK)
Shuster	Terry	Waxman
Simmons	Thomas	Weiner
Simpson	Thompson (CA)	Weldon (FL)
Skeen	Thompson (MS)	Weldon (PA)
Skelton	Thornberry	Weller
Slaughter	Thune	Wexler
Smith (MI)	Thurman	Whitfield
Smith (NJ)	Tiahrt	Wicker
Smith (TX)	Tiberi	Wilson
Smith (WA)	Tierney	Wolf
Snyder	Toomey	Woolsey
Solis	Towns	Wu
Souder	Trafcant	Wynn
Spratt	Turner	Young (AK)
Stark	Udall (CO)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Conyers	Largent	Pelosi
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Rangel
Kelly	Maloney (NY)	Royce
Kilpatrick	Meeks (NY)	Saxton

□ 1455

Mr. EHLERS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 223. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in the events of September 11, 2002.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STAFF ASSISTANT TO COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida) laid before the House the following communication from Gregory R. Carmichael, staff assistant to Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

SEPTEMBER 7, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

GREGORY R. CARMICHAEL,
Staff Assistant.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce to the Members that we are soon to adjourn subject to the call of the Chair. I am announcing that at 4:30 there will be on the floor of this house a Members-only national security briefing and all Members are requested to attend.

□ 1500

The briefing will be given by people from the White House and the administration.

Mr. Speaker, soon after that briefing, it is our expectation that we will be able to resume legislative business in order to consider the emergency supplemental appropriations act and a resolution authorizing the use of force in regard to the terrorist attacks on the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I should emphasize that bipartisan and bicameral discussions are going on with respect to both of these very important pieces of legislation, and it is our hope to finish both measures today if at all possible. However, Mr. Speaker, Members are advised that votes are possible tomorrow in order to finish this important business before the Congress.

I want to thank the Members of this body for their cooperation and their patience as we work these things out together, Republicans and Democrats, Members of this body, Members of the other body from both parties, working hard. The timetable I know should be more exacting than it is, but it is as exacting as we can give you. I can assure Members with all full confidence that by the normal departure time of 2 o'clock Friday, we should have been able to complete both of these two important pieces of legislation and have completed our legislative week. I thank the Members for their patience.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2324

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 107-205) on the resolution (H. Res. 237) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, PAGE H5493

□ 1003

AFTER RECESS

The Recess having expired, the House was called to order at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.; on the calendar day of September 12, 2001.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of the shutdown of the National Air Space System.

Mr. LINDER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) from 6 p.m. today and for the balance of the week on account of personal business.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. SAXTON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of the death of his father.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution expressing the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 14, 2001, at 9 a.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Aníbal Acevedo-Vilá, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Thomas H. Allen, Robert E. Andrews, Richard K. Armeý, Joe Baca, Spencer Bachus,

Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, John Elias E. Baldacci, Tammy Baldwin, Cass Ballenger, James A. Barcia, Bob Barr, Thomas M. Barrett, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Xavier Becerra, Ken Bentsen, Doug Bereuter, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Michael Bilirakis, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Rod R. Blagojevich, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, Sherwood L. Boehlert, John A. Boehner, Henry Bonilla, David E. Bonior, Mary Bono, Robert A. Borski, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Allen Boyd, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Corrine Brown, Sherrod Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr., Ed Bryant, Richard Burr, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, Sonny Calahan, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, Chris Cannon, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brad Carson, Julia Carson, Michael N. Castle, Steve Chabot, Saxby Chambliss, Donna M. Christensen, Wm. Lacy Clay, Eva M. Clayton, Bob Clement, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mac Collins, Larry Combest, Gary A. Condit, John Cooksey, Jerry F. Costello, Christopher Cox, William J. Coyne, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Philip P. Crane, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Danny K. Davis, Jim Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Susan A. Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Tom DeLay, Jim DeMint, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Calvin M. Dooley, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Phil English, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Lane Evans, Terry Everett, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Mike Ferguson, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, Ernie Fletcher, Mark Foley, J. Randy Forbes, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Vito Fossella, Barney Frank, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Elton Gallegly, Greg Ganske, George W. Gekas, Richard A. Gephardt, Jim Gibbons, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Paul E. Gillmor, Benjamin A. Gilman, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Porter J. Goss, Lindsey O. Graham, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Gene Green, Mark Green, James C. Greenwood, Felix J. Grucci, Jr., Luis Gutierrez, Gil Gutknecht, Ralph M. Hall, Tony P. Hall, James V. Hansen, Jane Harman, Melissa A. Hart, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Robin Hayes, J. D. Hayworth, Joel Hefley, Wally Herger, Baron P. Hill, Van Hilleary, Earl F. Hilliard, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, David L. Hobson, Joseph M. Hoefel, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Darlene Hooley, Stephen Horn, John N. Hostettler, Amo

Houghton, Steny H. Hoyer, Kenny C. Hulshof, Duncan Hunter, Asa Hutchinson, Henry J. Hyde, Jay Inslee, Johnny Isakson, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, William J. Jefferson, William L. Jenkins, Christopher John, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Nancy L. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Ric Keller, Sue W. Kelly, Mark R. Kennedy, Patrick J. Kennedy, Brian D. Kerns, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Knollenberg, Jim Kolbe, Dennis J. Kucinich, John J. LaFalce, Ray LaHood, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, Tom Lantos, Steve Largent, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, James A. Leach, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, William O. Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Ken Lucas, Bill Luther, Carolyn B. Maloney, James H. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Edward J. Markey, Frank Mascara, Jim Matheson, Robert T. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Karen McCarthy, Betty McCollum, Jim McCreery, James P. McGovern, John McHugh, Scott McInnis, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. McKeon, Cynthia A. McKinney, Michael R. McNulty, Martin T. Meehan, Carrie P. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Robert Menendez, John L. Mica, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Dan Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Patsy T. Mink, John Joseph Moakley, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Constance A. Morella, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, George R. Nethercutt, Jr., Robert W. Ney, Anne M. Northup, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Charlie Norwood, Jim Nussle, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Olver, Solomon P. Ortiz, Tom Osborne, Doug Ose, C. L. Otter, Major R. Owens, Michael G. Oxley, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Donald M. Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Collin C. Peterson, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, David D. Phelps, Charles W. Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Richard W. Pombo, Earl Pomeroy, Rob Portman, David E. Price, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, Jack Quinn, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall, II, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Bob Riley, Lynn N. Rivers, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Tim Roemer, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Marge Roukema, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Jim Ryun, Martin Olav Sabo, Loretta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Max Sandlin, Tom Sawyer, Jim Saxton, Joe Scarborough,

Bob Schaffer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Edward L. Schrock, Robert C. Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, John B. Shadegg, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Christopher Shays, Brad Sherman, Don Sherwood, John Shimkus, Ronnie Shows, Bill Shuster, Rob Simmons, Michael K. Simpson, Norman Sisisky, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar S. Smith, Nick Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Floyd Spence, John N. Spratt, Jr., Cliff Stearns, Charles W. Stenholm, Ted Strickland, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, John E. Sununu, John E. Sweeney, Thomas G. Tancredo, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, W. J. (Billy) Tauzin, Charles H. Taylor, Gene Taylor, Lee Terry, William M. Thomas, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, John R. Thune, Karen L. Thurman, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Patrick J. Toomey, James A. Traficant, Jr., Jim Turner, Mark Udall, Robert A. Underwood, Fred Upton, Nydia M. Velazquez, Peter J. Visclosky, David Vitter, Greg Walden, James T. Walsh, Zach Wamp, Maxine Waters, Wes Watkins, Diane E. Watson, Melvin L. Watt, J.C. Watts, Jr., Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Curt Weldon, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wicker, Heather Wilson, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, Albert Russell Wynn, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3596. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the report of expenditures of appropriations during the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 162b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3597. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Charles T. Robertson, Jr., United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3598. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program—received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3599. A letter from the Executive Director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting a copy of 1998–1999 Annual Report and a copy of 1999–2000 Annual Report, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1504; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3600. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to the Requirements Applicable to Blood, Blood Components, and Source Plas-

ma [Docket No. 98N-0673] received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3601. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medical Devices: Exemption From Pre-market Notification Requirements; Class I Devices; Technical Amendment [Docket No. 01N-0073] received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3602. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revision to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 207-0277a; FRL-7026-5] received August 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3603. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations; Country Group E1; License Exception TMP [Docket No. 010710166-1166-01] (RIN: 0694-AB76) received September 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3604. A letter from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, "Audit of the Public Service Commission Agency Fund for Fiscal Year 1999," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3605. A letter from the Office of Headquarters and Executive Personnel Services, Department of Energy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3606. A letter from the Personnel Management Specialist, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3607. A letter from the Executive Resources and Special Programs Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3608. A letter from the Secretary, Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Prices and Availability of Federal Register Publications (RIN: 3095-ZA03) received September 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3609. A letter from the Under Secretary for American Museums & National Programs, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a copy of the annual report entitled, "Smithsonian Year 2000"; to the Committee on House Administration.

3610. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Virginia Regulatory Program [VA-119-FOR] received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3611. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Primary Sablefish Fishery [Docket No. 010607147-1200-02; I.D. 052101A] (RIN: 0648-AP26) received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3612. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Other Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 010112013-1013-01; I.D. 080601A] received August 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3613. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials Regulations: Editorial Corrections and Clarifications [Docket No. RSPA-01-10374 (HM-189S)] (RIN: 2137-AD60) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3614. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Hazardous Materials Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials: Exceptions from Labeling and Placarding Materials Poisonous by Inhalation (PIH) [RSPA-99-6195 (Docket No. HM-206D)] (RIN: 2137-AD37) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3615. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fees for FAA Services for Certain Flights; [Docket No. FAA-00-7018; Amendment No. 187-12] (RIN: 2120-AG17) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3616. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B16 (CL-604) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-27-AD; Amendment 39-12125; AD 2001-03-52] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3617. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Model G-V Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-357-AD; Amendment 39-12327; AD 2001-14-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3618. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-298-AD; Amendment 39-12355; AD 2001-15-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3619. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc. RB211 Trent Turboprop Engine [Docket No. 2000-NE-05-AD; Amendment 39-12373; AD 2001-16-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3620. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B16 (including CL-601-3A and CL-601-3R) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-

NM-397-AD; Amendment 39-12359; AD 2001-15-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 237. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 107-205). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KING, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2882. A bill to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on the Judiciary; considered and passed.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 2883. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CRANE, Mr. STARK, Mr. SHAW, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. COYNE, Mr. HUGHTON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. DUNN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. WATKINS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WELLER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. McINNIS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. KING, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr.

NADLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SWEENEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. QUINN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McKEON, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HOBSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BASS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SCHAFER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. HORN, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. HART, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 2884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Ways and Means, considered and passed.

By Mr. DEUTSCH:

H.R. 2885. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain real property by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 2886. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the award of the Purple Heart to civilian employees of the Department of Defense who are killed or wounded by a terrorist attack; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BUYER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 2887. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. SCHAFER, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and international terrorists and their sponsors; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland):

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and any entity determined by the President to have planned, carried out, or otherwise supported the attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, and authorizing the President to use United States Armed Forces and all other necessary resources of the United States Government against any such entity in order to bring the conflict to a successful termination; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HASTERT (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CUBIN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. KING, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. PAUL, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. EVERETT, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CAMP, Mr. REGULA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GRUCCI, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. HORN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. KELLER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. VITTER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FARR of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. OLVER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BOYD, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. REYES, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr.

CONYERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 225. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that, as a symbol of solidarity following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every United States citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mr. KOLBE):

H. Con. Res. 226. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of Melvin Jones; to the Committee on Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 65: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 87: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 179: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 267: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 326: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 440: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 442: Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 476: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 529: Mr. McDERMOTT.
H.R. 530: Mr. McDERMOTT.
H.R. 537: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 638: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H.R. 701: Mr. STARK, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. SCHROCK.
H.R. 730: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 808: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 817: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 921: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SHERWOOD, and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 968: Mr. WELDON of Florida and Mr. LEACH.
H.R. 984: Mr. OTTER and Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 1083: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1155: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1170: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1194: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1232: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 1305: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. LINDER.
H.R. 1367: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1405: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1433: Mr. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 1462: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1475: Mr. PETRI and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 1526: Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 1577: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TERRY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 1609: Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1613: Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 1645: Mr. TIERNEY and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 1759: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 1773: Mr. PASTOR and Mrs. WILSON.
H.R. 1841: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 1908: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1913: Mrs. WILSON.
H.R. 1930: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 1949: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BACA, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2071: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2074: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2223: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2250: Mr. SMITH of Michigan and Mr. TANCREDO.
H.R. 2293: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 2339: Mr. HYDE.
H.R. 2348: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2374: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 2380: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2417: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2423: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. SCHAFFER.
H.R. 2449: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 2485: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. REYNOLDS.
H.R. 2592: Mr. FILNER and Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 2623: Mr. QUINN.
H.R. 2638: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2667: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 2768: Mr. PORTMAN and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2787: Mr. WYNN, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 2825: Mr. TANCREDO and Mr. SCHAFFER.
H.R. 2828: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. SCHAFFER.
H.R. 2863: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. KLECZKA.
H. Con. Res. 175: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. STARK, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Con. Res. 188: Mr. TOOMEY and Mr. MATHESON.
H. Res. 52: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2646

OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 1: At the end of title IX (page ___, after line ___), insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT AND SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES USING FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER THIS ACT.

(a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—No funds made available under this Act,

whether directly using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation or pursuant to an authorization of appropriations contained in this Act, may be provided to a producer or other person or entity unless the producer, person, or entity agrees to comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c) in the expenditure of the funds.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In the case of any equipment, products, or services that may be authorized to be purchased using funds provided under this Act, it is the sense of Congress that producers and other recipients of

such funds should, in expending the funds, purchase only American-made equipment, products, and services.

(c) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF FUNDS.—In providing payments or other assistance under this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to each recipient of the funds a notice describing the requirements of subsection (a) and the statement made in subsection (b) by Congress.